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SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX ESTO

"The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law."



ROBIN CARNAHAN
SECRETARY OF STATE

MISSOURI REGISTER

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Documents will be accepted for filing on all regular workdays from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. We encourage early filings to facilitate the timely publication of the *Missouri Register*. Orders of Rulemaking appearing in the *Missouri Register* will be published in the *Code of State Regulations* and become effective as listed in the chart above. Advance notice of large volume filings will facilitate their timely publication. We reserve the right to change the schedule due to special circumstances. Please check the latest publication to verify that no changes have been made in this schedule. To review the entire year's schedule, please check out the website at <http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/pubsched.asp>

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HOW TO CITE RULES AND RSMo

RULES—Cite material in the *Missouri Register* by volume and page number, for example, Vol. 28, *Missouri Register*, page 27. The approved short form of citation is 28 MoReg 27.

The rules are codified in the *Code of State Regulations* in this system—

Title	Code of State Regulations	Division	Chapter	Rule
1	CSR	10-	1.	010
Department		Agency, Division	General area regulated	Specific area regulated

They are properly cited by using the full citation , i.e., 1 CSR 10-1.010.

Each department of state government is assigned a title. Each agency or division within the department is assigned a division number. The agency then groups its rules into general subject matter areas called chapters and specific areas called rules. Within a rule, the first breakdown is called a section and is designated as (1). Subsection is (A) with further breakdown into paragraph 1., subparagraph A., part (I), subpart (a), item I. and subitem a.

RSMo—The most recent version of the statute containing the section number and the date.

Rules appearing under this heading are filed under the authority granted by section 536.025, RSMo 2000. An emergency rule may be adopted by an agency if the agency finds that an immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare, or a compelling governmental interest requires emergency action; follows procedures best calculated to assure fairness to all interested persons and parties under the circumstances; follows procedures which comply with the protections extended by the *Missouri* and the *United States Constitutions*; limits the scope of such rule to the circumstances creating an emergency and requiring emergency procedure, and at the time of or prior to the adoption of such rule files with the secretary of state the text of the rule together with the specific facts, reasons and findings which support its conclusion that there is an immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare which can be met only through the adoption of such rule and its reasons for concluding that the procedure employed is fair to all interested persons and parties under the circumstances.

Rules filed as emergency rules may be effective not less than ten (10) days after filing or at such later date as may be specified in the rule and may be terminated at any time by the state agency by filing an order with the secretary of state fixing the date of such termination, which order shall be published by the secretary of state in the *Missouri Register* as soon as practicable.

All emergency rules must state the period during which they are in effect, and in no case can they be in effect more than one hundred eighty (180) calendar days or thirty (30) legislative days, whichever period is longer. Emergency rules are not renewable, although an agency may at any time adopt an identical rule under the normal rulemaking procedures.

circumstances creating the emergency. Emergency amendment filed October 25, 2006, effective January 1, 2007, expires June 29, 2007.

(1) Pursuant to section 32.065, RSMo, the director of revenue upon official notice of the average predominant prime rate quoted by commercial banks to large businesses, as determined and reported by the Board of Governor's of the Federal Reserve System in the Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15(519) for the month of September of each year has set by administrative order the annual adjusted rate of interest to be paid on unpaid amounts of taxes during the succeeding calendar year as follows:

Calendar Year	Rate of Interest on Unpaid Amounts of Taxes
1995	12%
1996	9%
1997	8%
1998	9%
1999	8%
2000	8%
2001	10%
2002	6%
2003	5%
2004	4%
2005	5%
2006	7%
2007	8%

*AUTHORITY: section 32.065, RSMo 2000. Emergency rule filed Oct. 13, 1982, effective Oct. 23, 1982, expired Feb. 19, 1983. Original rule filed Nov. 5, 1982, effective Feb. 11, 1983. For intervening history, please consult the **Code of State Regulations**. Emergency amendment filed Oct. 25, 2006, effective Jan. 1, 2007, expires June 29, 2007. A proposed amendment covering this same material is published in this issue of the **Missouri Register**.*

Title 12—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Division 10—Director of Revenue Chapter 41—General Tax Provisions

EMERGENCY AMENDMENT

12 CSR 10-41.010 Annual Adjusted Rate of Interest. The department proposes to amend section (1).

PURPOSE: Under the Annual Adjusted Rate of Interest (section 32.065, RSMo), this amendment establishes the 2007 annual adjusted rate of interest to be implemented and applied on taxes remaining unpaid during calendar year 2007.

*EMERGENCY STATEMENT: The director of revenue is mandated to establish not later than October 22 annual adjusted rate of interest based upon the adjusted prime rate charged by banks during September of that year as set by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve rounded to the nearest full percent. This emergency amendment is necessary to ensure public awareness and to preserve a compelling governmental interest requiring an early effective date in that the amendment informs the public of the established rate of interest to be paid on unpaid amounts of taxes for the 2007 calendar year. The director has followed procedures calculated to assure fairness to all interested persons and parties and has complied with protections extended by the *Missouri* and *United States Constitutions*. The director has limited the scope of the emergency amendment to the*

The Secretary of State shall publish all executive orders beginning January 1, 2003, pursuant to section 536.035.2, RSMo Supp. 2005.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 06-42

WHEREAS, Section 105.454(5), RSMo, requires the Governor to designate those members of his staff who have supervisory authority over each department, division or agency of the state government.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MATT BLUNT, GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI, by virtue and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri, do hereby designate the following members of my staff as having supervisory authority over the following departments, divisions or agencies:

Office of Administration	Ed Martin
Department of Agriculture	Chuck Pryor
Department of Conservation	Ed Martin
Department of Corrections	Jane Drummond
Department of Economic Development	John Russell
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	Chuck Pryor
Department of Health and Senior Services	Jodi Stefanick
Department of Higher Education	Chuck Pryor
Department of Insurance	Todd Smith
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	Todd Smith
Department of Mental Health	Jodi Stefanick
Department of Natural Resources	Chuck Pryor
Department of Public Safety	Jane Drummond
Department of Revenue	Ed Martin
Department of Social Services	Jodi Stefanick
Department of Transportation	Chuck Pryor
Missouri Housing Development Commission	Todd Smith
Boards Assigned to the Governor	Ed Martin
Unassigned Boards and Commissions	Ed Martin



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, on this 20th day of October, 2006.



Matt Blunt
Governor

ATTEST:



Robin Carnahan
Secretary of State

EXECUTIVE ORDER
06-43

TO ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES:

This is to advise that state offices will be closed on Friday, November 24, 2006.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, on this 24th day of October, 2006.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Matt Blunt".

Matt Blunt
Governor

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robin Carnahan".

Robin Carnahan
Secretary of State

**EXECUTIVE ORDER
06-44**

WHEREAS, on July 21, 2005, Executive Order 05-20 established the Missouri Homeland Security Advisory Council; and

WHEREAS, the Missouri Homeland Security Advisory Council (the "Council") was charged with the task of reviewing and evaluating state and local homeland security plans and making recommendations for changes to better protect Missourians and with reviewing requests and providing recommendations on the appropriate use of Homeland Security grants funds from the federal government so that they are expended in a coordinated fashion ensuring the protection of the state as a whole; and

WHEREAS, on February 10, 2006, Executive Order 06-09 further directed the establishment of Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees to work with and seek direction from the Council to help address homeland security categories at the local level; and

WHEREAS, at this time it is necessary to add another category with full member representation on Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MATT BLUNT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri, do hereby direct and order the following:

Elementary and secondary education shall be added as another category with full membership representation on the Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees in order to make certain that schools are included and actively engaged in homeland security planning at the state and local level.

Executive Orders 05-20 and 06-09 shall remain effective as to all other provisions not specifically modified herein.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson on this 26th day of October, 2006.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Matt Blunt". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "M" and "B".

Matt Blunt
Governor

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robin Carnahan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "R" and "C".

Robin Carnahan
Secretary of State

Under this heading will appear the text of proposed rules and changes. The notice of proposed rulemaking is required to contain an explanation of any new rule or any change in an existing rule and the reasons therefor. This is set out in the Purpose section with each rule. Also required is a citation to the legal authority to make rules. This appears following the text of the rule, after the word "Authority."

Entirely new rules are printed without any special symbolology under the heading of the proposed rule. If an existing rule is to be amended or rescinded, it will have a heading of proposed amendment or proposed rescission. Rules which are proposed to be amended will have new matter printed in boldface type and matter to be deleted printed in brackets.

An important function of the *Missouri Register* is to solicit and encourage public participation in the rulemaking process. The law provides that for every proposed rule, amendment or rescission there must be a notice that anyone may comment on the proposed action. This comment may take different forms.

If an agency is required by statute to hold a public hearing before making any new rules, then a Notice of Public Hearing will appear following the text of the rule. Hearing dates must be at least thirty (30) days after publication of the notice in the *Missouri Register*. If no hearing is planned or required, the agency must give a Notice to Submit Comments. This allows anyone to file statements in support of or in opposition to the proposed action with the agency within a specified time, no less than thirty (30) days after publication of the notice in the *Missouri Register*.

An agency may hold a public hearing on a rule even though not required by law to hold one. If an agency allows comments to be received following the hearing date, the close of comments date will be used as the beginning day in the ninety (90)-day-count necessary for the filing of the order of rulemaking.

If an agency decides to hold a public hearing after planning not to, it must withdraw the earlier notice and file a new notice of proposed rulemaking and schedule a hearing for a date not less than thirty (30) days from the date of publication of the new notice.

Proposed Amendment Text Reminder:

Boldface text indicates new matter.

[Bracketed text indicates matter being deleted.]

Title 10—DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES Division 10—Air Conservation Commission Chapter 2—Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control Rules Specific to the Kansas City Metropolitan Area

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

10 CSR 10-2.390 Kansas City Area Transportation Conformity Requirements. The commission proposes to amend the purpose, delete original sections (2) through (4) and (6) through (28), add new sections (1), (4) and (5) and renumber and amend original sections (1) and (5). If the commission adopts this rule action, it will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to replace the current rule in the Missouri State Implementation Plan. The evidence supporting the need for this proposed rulemaking is available for viewing at the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program at the address and phone number listed in

the Notice of Public Hearing at the end of this rule. More information concerning this rulemaking can be found at the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Environmental Regulatory Agenda website, www.dnr.mo.gov/regs/regagenda.htm.

PURPOSE: This rule implements section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671), and the related requirements of 23 U.S.C. 109(j), with respect to the conformity of transportation plans, programs, and projects which are developed, funded, or approved by the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), and by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) or other recipients of funds under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws (49 U.S.C. Chapter 53). This rule sets forth policy, criteria, and procedures for demonstrating and assuring conformity of such activities to the applicable implementation plan, developed pursuant to section 110 and Part D of the CAA. This rule applies to the Kansas City attainment area. This amendment will make changes to the current rule requiring transportation plans, programs, and projects to conform to state air quality implementation plans. This amendment will adopt specific revisions to the Federal Transportation Conformity Rule as amended August 10, 2005. The evidence supporting the need for this proposed rulemaking, per section 536.016, RSMo, is the Interim Guidance for Implementing the Transportation Conformity Provisions in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users dated February 14, 2006.

PURPOSE: This rule implements section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 [et seq.]-7671), and the related requirements of 23 U.S.C. 109(j), with respect to the conformity of transportation plans, programs, and projects which are developed, funded, or approved by the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), and by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) or other recipients of funds under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws (49 U.S.C. Chapter 53). This rule sets forth policy, criteria, and procedures for demonstrating and assuring conformity of such activities to the applicable implementation plan, developed pursuant to section 110 and Part D of the CAA. This rule applies to the Kansas City [ozone maintenance] attainment area.

(1) Applicability.

(A) After the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revokes the one (1)-hour ozone standard, if any Missouri portion of the Kansas City metropolitan area is redesignated as a nonattainment area for any transportation-related criteria pollutant, the provisions of this rule shall apply to the Missouri counties and the portions of Missouri counties located within the redesignated nonattainment area.

(B) This rule meets the requirements for state transportation conformity state implementation plans as provided in section 6011(f)(4) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users.

(C) The Federal Transportation Conformity Rule is located at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 93.100 through 93.129.

[(1)](2) Definitions. Definitions of certain terms specified in this rule may be found in 10 CSR 10-6.020.

[(A) Terms used but not defined in this rule shall have the meaning given them by the Clean Air Act (CAA), Titles 23 and 49 United States Code (U.S.C.), other United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, other United States Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations, or other state or local air quality or transportation rules, in that order of priority. Definitions for some terms used in this rule may be found in 10 CSR 10-6.020.

(B) Additional definitions specific to this rule are as follows:

1. One (1)-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)—the one (1)-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard codified at 40 CFR 50.9;

2. Eight (8)-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)—the eight (8)-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard codified at 40 CFR 50.10;

3. Applicable implementation plan—defined in section 302(q) of the CAA, the portion (or portions) of the implementation plan for ozone, or most recent revision thereof, which has been approved under section 110, or promulgated under section 110(c), or promulgated or approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 301(d) and which implements the relevant requirements of the CAA;

4. CAA—the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., 7401 et seq.);

5. Cause or contribute to a new violation for a project—
A. To cause or contribute to a new violation of a standard in the area substantially affected by the project or over a region which would otherwise not be in violation of the standard during the future period in question, if the project were not implemented; or

B. To contribute to a new violation in a manner that would increase the frequency or severity of a new violation of a standard in such area;

6. Clean data—air quality monitoring data determined by EPA to meet the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 58 that indicate attainment of the national ambient air quality standards;

7. Consultation—in the transportation conformity process, one (1) party confers with another identified party, provides all information to that party needed for meaningful input, and considers the views of that party and responds to those views in a timely, substantive written manner prior to any final decision on such action. Such views and written response shall be made part of the record of any decision or action;

8. Control strategy implementation plan revision—the implementation plan which contains specific strategies for controlling the emissions of and reducing ambient levels of pollutants in order to satisfy CAA requirements for demonstrations of reasonable further progress and attainment (including implementation plan revisions submitted to satisfy CAA sections 172(c), 182(b)(1), 182(c)(2)(A), 182(c)(2)(B), 187(a)(7), 187(g), 189(a)(1)(B), 189(b)(1)(A), and 189(d); sections 192(a) and 192(b), for nitrogen dioxide; and any other applicable CAA provision requiring a demonstration of reasonable further progress or attainment);

9. Design concept—the type of facility identified by the project, e.g., freeway, expressway, arterial highway, grade-separated highway, reserved right-of-way rail transit, mixed traffic rail transit, exclusive busway, etc.;

10. Design scope—the design aspects which will affect the proposed facility's impact on regional emissions, usually as they relate to vehicle or person carrying capacity and control, e.g., number of lanes or tracks to be constructed or added, length of project, signalization, access control including approximate number and location of interchanges, preferential treatment for high-occupancy vehicles, etc.;

11. Donut areas—geographic areas outside a metropolitan planning area boundary, but inside the boundary of a nonattainment or maintenance area that contains any part of a metropolitan area(s). These areas are not isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas;

12. DOT—the United States Department of Transportation;

13. EPA—the Environmental Protection Agency;

14. FHWA—the Federal Highway Administration of DOT;

15. FHWA/FTA project—for the purpose of this rule, any

highway or transit project which is proposed to receive funding assistance and approval through the Federal-Aid Highway Program or the Federal Mass Transit Program, or requires Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) approval for some aspect of the project, such as connection to an interstate highway or deviation from applicable design standards on the interstate system;

16. Forecast period—with respect to a transportation plan, the period covered by the transportation plan pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

17. FTA—the Federal Transit Administration of DOT;

18. Highway project—an undertaking to implement or modify a highway facility or highway-related program. Such an undertaking consists of all required phases necessary for implementation. For analytical purposes, it must be defined sufficiently to—

A. Connect logical termini and be of sufficient length to address environmental matters on a broad scope;

B. Have independent utility or significance, i.e., be usable and be a reasonable expenditure even if no additional transportation improvements in the area are made; and

C. Not restrict consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements;

19. Horizon year—a year for which the transportation plan describes the envisioned transportation system according to section (6) of this rule;

20. Hot-spot analysis—an estimation of likely future localized carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) pollutant concentrations and a comparison of those concentrations to the national ambient air quality standards. Hot-spot analysis assesses impacts on a scale smaller than the entire nonattainment or maintenance area, including, for example, congested roadway intersections and highways or transit terminals, and uses an air quality dispersion model to determine the effects of emissions on air quality;

21. Increase the frequency or severity—to cause a location or region to exceed a standard more often or to cause a violation at a greater concentration than previously existed and/or would otherwise exist during the future period in question, if the project were not implemented;

22. Isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas—areas that do not contain or are not part of any metropolitan planning area as designated under the transportation planning regulations. Isolated rural areas do not have federally required metropolitan transportation plans or transportation improvement programs (TIPs) and do not have projects that are part of the emissions analysis of any metropolitan planning organization's (MPO's) metropolitan transportation plan or TIP. Projects in such areas are instead included in statewide transportation improvement programs. These areas are not donut areas;

23. Lapse—the conformity determination for a transportation plan or transportation improvement program (TIP) has expired, and thus there is no currently conforming transportation plan and TIP;

24. Limited maintenance plan—a maintenance plan that EPA has determined meets EPA's limited maintenance plan policy criteria for a given NAAQS and pollutant. To qualify for a limited maintenance plan, for example, an area must have a design value that is significantly below a given NAAQS, and it must be reasonable to expect that a NAAQS violation will not result from any level of future motor vehicle emissions growth;

25. Maintenance area—any geographic region of the United States previously designated nonattainment pursuant to the CAA Amendments of 1990 and subsequently redesignated to attainment subject to the requirement to develop

a maintenance plan under section 175A of the CAA, as amended;

26. Maintenance plan—an implementation plan under a section 175A of the CAA, as amended;

27. Metropolitan planning area—the geographic area in which the metropolitan transportation planning process required by 23 U.S.C. 134 and section 8 of the Federal Transit Act must be carried out;

28. Metropolitan planning organization (MPO)—that organization designated as being responsible, together with the state, for conducting the continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive planning process under 23 U.S.C. 134 and Title 49 U.S.C. 5303. It is the forum for cooperative transportation decision-making. The Mid-America Regional Council is the MPO for the Kansas City metropolitan area and the organization responsible for conducting the planning required under section 174 of the CAA;

29. Milestone—the meaning given in CAA sections 182(g)(1) and 189(c) for serious and above ozone nonattainment areas and PM₁₀ nonattainment areas, respectively. For all other nonattainment areas, a milestone consists of an emissions level and the date on which that level is to be achieved as required by the applicable CAA provision for reasonable further progress towards attainment;

30. Motor vehicle emissions budget—that portion of the total allowable emissions defined in the submitted or approved control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for a certain date for the purpose of meeting reasonable further progress milestones or demonstrating attainment or maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for any criteria pollutant or its precursors, allocated to highway and transit vehicle use and emissions. For purposes of meeting the conformity test required under sections (18) and/or (19) of this rule, the motor vehicle emissions budget in the applicable Missouri State Implementation Plan shall be combined with the motor vehicle emissions budget for the same pollutant in the applicable Kansas State Implementation Plan;

31. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)—those standards established pursuant to section 109 of the CAA;

32. NEPA—the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

33. NEPA process completion—for the purposes of this rule, with respect to FHWA or FTA, the point at which there is a specific action to make a determination that a project is categorically excluded, to make a Finding of No Significant Impact, or to issue a record of decision on a Final Environmental Impact Statement under NEPA;

34. Nonattainment area—any geographic region of the United States which has been designated as nonattainment under section 107 of the CAA for any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard exists;

35. Project—a highway project or transit project;

36. Protective finding—a determination by EPA that a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision contains adopted control measures or written commitments to adopt enforceable control measures that fully satisfy the emissions reductions requirements relevant to the statutory provision for which the implementation plan revision was submitted, such as reasonable further progress or attainment;

37. Recipient of funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C.—any agency at any level of state, county, city, or regional government that routinely receives Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. funds to construct FHWA/FTA projects, operate FHWA/FTA projects or equipment, purchase equipment, or undertake other services or operations via contracts or agreements. This definition does not include private landowners or developers, or contractors or entities

that are only paid for services or products created by their own employees;

38. Regionally significant project—a transportation project (other than an exempt project) that is on a facility which serves regional transportation needs (such as access to and from the area outside of the region, major activity centers in the region, major planned developments such as new retail malls, sports complexes, etc., or transportation terminals, as well as most terminals themselves) and would normally be included in the modeling of a metropolitan area's transportation network, including at a minimum: all principal arterial highway and all fixed guideway transit facilities that offer an alternative to regional highway travel;

39. Safety margin—the amount by which the total projected emissions from all sources of a given pollutant are less than the total emissions that would satisfy the applicable requirement for reasonable further progress, attainment, or maintenance;

40. Standard—a national ambient air quality standard;

41. Statewide transportation improvement program (STIP)—a staged, multi-year, intermodal program of transportation projects which is consistent with the statewide transportation plan and planning processes and metropolitan transportation plans, transportation improvement programs (TIPs) and processes, developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

42. Statewide transportation plan—the official statewide, intermodal transportation plan that is developed through the statewide transportation planning process, pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

43. Transit—mass transportation by bus, rail, or other conveyance which provides general or special service to the public on a regular and continuing basis. It does not include school buses or charter or sightseeing services;

44. Transit project—an undertaking to implement or modify a transit facility or transit-related program; purchase transit vehicles or equipment; or provide financial assistance for transit operations. It does not include actions that are solely within the jurisdiction of local transit agencies, such as changes in routes, schedules, or fares. It may consist of several phases. For analytical purposes, it must be defined inclusively enough to—

A. Connect logical termini and be of sufficient length to address environmental matters on a broad scope;

B. Have independent utility or independent significance, i.e., be a reasonable expenditure even if no additional transportation improvements in the area are made; and

C. Not restrict consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements;

45. Transportation control measure (TCM)—any measure that is specifically identified and committed to in the applicable implementation plan that is either one (1) of the types listed in section 108 of the CAA, or any other measure for the purpose of reducing emissions or concentrations of air pollutants from transportation sources by reducing vehicle use or changing traffic flow or congestion conditions. Notwithstanding the first sentence of this definition, vehicle technology-based, fuel-based, and maintenance-based measures which control the emissions from vehicles under fixed traffic conditions are not TCMs for the purposes of this rule;

46. Transportation improvement program (TIP)—a staged, multiyear, intermodal program of transportation projects covering a metropolitan planning area which is consistent with the metropolitan transportation plan, and developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

47. Transportation plan—the official intermodal metropolitan transportation plan that is developed through the metropolitan planning process for the metropolitan planning area, developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

48. *Transportation project*—a highway project or a transit project; and

49. *Written commitment*—for the purposes of this rule, a written commitment that includes a description of the action to be taken; a schedule for the completion of the action; a demonstration that funding necessary to implement the action has been authorized by the appropriating or authorizing body; and an acknowledgement that the commitment is an enforceable obligation under the applicable implementation plan.

(2) *Applicability.* After EPA revokes the one (1)-hour ozone standard, if any Missouri portion of the Kansas City metropolitan area is redesignated as a nonattainment area for any transportation-related criteria pollutant, the provisions of this rule shall apply to the Missouri counties and the portions of Missouri counties located within the redesignated nonattainment area.

(A) *Action Applicability.*

1. Except as provided for in subsection (2)(C) of this rule or section (26), conformity determinations are required for—

A. The adoption, acceptance, approval or support of transportation plans and transportation plan amendments developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450 or 49 CFR part 613 by a MPO or DOT;

B. The adoption, acceptance, approval or support of TIPs and TIP amendments developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450 or 49 CFR part 613 by a MPO or DOT; and

C. The approval, funding, or implementation of FHWA/FTA projects.

2. Conformity determinations are not required under this rule for individual projects which are not FHWA/FTA projects. However, section (21) applies to such projects if they are regionally significant.

(B) *Emissions Applicability.*

1. The provisions of this rule apply with respect to emissions of the following criteria pollutant: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM₁₀); and particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers (PM_{2.5}).

2. The provisions of this rule also apply with respect to emissions of the following precursor pollutants:

A. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in ozone areas;

B. NO_x in NO₂ areas; and

C. VOC and/or NO_x in PM₁₀ areas if the EPA regional administrator or the director of the state air agency has made a finding that transportation-related emissions of one (1) or both of these precursors within the nonattainment area are a significant contributor to the PM₁₀ nonattainment problem and has so notified the MPO and DOT, or if applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) establishes an approved (or adequate) budget for such emissions as part of the reasonable further progress, attainment or maintenance strategy.

3. The provisions of this rule apply to PM_{2.5} nonattainment and maintenance areas with respect to PM_{2.5} from re-entrained road dust if the EPA regional administrator or the director of the state air agency has made a finding that re-entrained road dust emissions within the area are a significant contributor to the PM_{2.5} nonattainment problem and has so notified the MPO and DOT, or if the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) includes re-entrained road dust in the approved (or adequate) budget as part of the reasonable further progress, attainment or

maintenance strategy. Re-entrained road dust emissions are produced by travel on paved and unpaved roads (including emissions from anti-skid and deicing materials).

4. The provisions of this rule apply to the Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties maintenance area for twenty (20) years from the date EPA approves the area's request under section 107(d) of the CAA for redesignation to attainment, unless the applicable implementation plan specifies that the provisions of this rule shall apply for more than twenty (20) years.

(C) *Limitations.* In order to receive any FHWA/FTA approval or funding actions, including NEPA approvals, for a project phase subject to this subpart, a currently conforming transportation plan and TIP must be in place at the time of project approval as described in section (14), except as provided by subsection (14)(B).

1. Projects subject to this rule for which the NEPA process and a conformity determination have been completed by DOT may proceed toward implementation without further conformity determinations unless more than three (3) years have elapsed since the most recent major step (NEPA process completion; start of final design; acquisition of a significant portion of the right-of-way; or approval of the plans, specifications and estimates) occurred. All phases of such projects which were considered in the conformity determination are also included, if those phases were for the purpose of funding final design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, or any combination of these phases.

2. A new conformity determination for the project will be required if there is a significant change in project design concept and scope, if a supplemental environmental document for air quality purposes is initiated, or if three (3) years have elapsed since the most recent major step to advance the project occurred.

(D) *Grace Period For New Nonattainment Areas.* For areas or portions of areas which have been continuously designated attainment or not designated for any NAAQS for ozone, CO, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} or NO₂ since 1990 and are subsequently redesignated to nonattainment or designated nonattainment for any NAAQS for any of these pollutants, the provisions of this rule shall not apply with respect to that NAAQS for twelve (12) months following the effective date of final designation to nonattainment for each NAAQS for such pollutant.

(3) *Priority.* When assisting or approving any action with air quality-related consequences, FHWA and FTA shall give priority to the implementation of those transportation portions of an applicable implementation plan prepared to attain and maintain the NAAQS. This priority shall be consistent with statutory requirements for allocation of funds among states or other jurisdictions.

(4) *Frequency of Conformity Determinations.*

(A) Conformity determinations and conformity redeterminations for transportation plans, TIPs, and FHWA/FTA projects must be made according to the requirements of this section and the applicable implementation plan.

(B) *Frequency of Conformity Determinations for Transportation Plans.*

1. Each new transportation plan must be demonstrated to conform before the transportation plan is approved by the MPO or accepted by DOT.

2. All transportation plan revisions must be found to conform before the transportation plan revisions are approved by the MPO or accepted by DOT, unless the revision merely adds or deletes exempt projects listed in sections (26) and (27) and has been made in accordance with the notification provisions of subparagraph (5)(C)1.F. The

conformity determination must be based on the transportation plan and the revision taken as a whole.

3. The MPO and DOT must determine the conformity of the transportation plan (including a new regional emission analysis) no less frequently than every three (3) years. If more than three (3) years elapse after DOT's conformity determination without the MPO and DOT determining conformity of the transportation plan, the existing conformity determination will lapse.

(C) Frequency of Conformity Determinations for Transportation Improvement Programs.

1. A new TIP must be demonstrated to conform before the TIP is approved by the MPO or accepted by DOT.

2. A TIP amendment requires a new conformity determination for the entire TIP before the amendment is approved by the MPO or accepted by DOT, unless the amendment merely adds or deletes exempt projects listed in section (26) or section (27) and has been made in accordance with the notification provisions of subparagraph (5)(C)1.G.

3. The MPO and DOT must determine the conformity of the TIP (including a new regional emission analysis) no less frequently than every three (3) years. If more than three (3) years elapse after DOT's conformity determination without the MPO and DOT determining conformity of the TIP, the existing conformity determination will lapse.

(D) Projects. FHWA/FTA projects must be found to conform before they are adopted, accepted, approved, or funded. Conformity must be redetermined for any FHWA/FTA project if one (1) of the following occurs: a significant change in the project's design concept and scope; three (3) years elapse since the most recent major step to advance the project; or initiation of a supplemental environmental document for air quality purposes. Major steps include NEPA process completion; start of final design; acquisition of a significant portion of the right-of-way; and, construction (including federal approval of plans, specifications and estimates).

(E) Triggers for Transportation Plan and TIP Conformity Determinations. Conformity of existing transportation plans and TIPs must be redetermined within eighteen (18) months of the following, or the existing conformity determination will lapse, and no new project-level conformity determinations may be made until conformity of the transportation plan and TIP has been determined by the MPO and DOT—

1. The effective date of EPA's finding that motor vehicle emissions budgets from an initially submitted control strategy implementation plan or maintenance plan are adequate pursuant to subsection (18)(E) and can be used for transportation conformity purposes;

2. The effective date of EPA approval of a control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan which establishes or revises a motor vehicle emissions budget if that budget has not yet been used in a conformity determination prior to approval; and

3. The effective date of EPA promulgation of an implementation plan which establishes or revises a motor vehicle emissions budget.]

[(5)](3) [Consultation.] General Provisions.

(A) Interagency Consultation Procedures (Federal Code Location: 40 CFR 93.105).

1. General. Procedures for interagency consultation (federal, state, and local), resolution of conflicts, and public consultation are described in [subsections (A) through (E) of this section] paragraphs (3)(A)1.–(3)(A)5. of this rule. Public consultation procedures meet the requirements for public involvement in 23 CFR part 450.

[1.]A. The implementation plan revision required shall include procedures for interagency consultation (federal, state, and local), resolution of conflicts, and public consultation as described in [subsections (A) through (E) of this section] paragraphs (3)(A)1.–(3)(A)5. of this rule. Public consultation procedures will be developed in accordance with the requirements for public involvement in 23 CFR part 450.

[2.]B. MPOs and state departments of transportation will provide reasonable opportunity for consultation with state air agencies, local air quality and transportation agencies, DOT, and EPA, including consultation on the issues described in [paragraph (C)1. of this section] subparagraph (3)(A)3.A. of this rule, before making conformity determinations.

[(B)]2. Interagency [C]consultation [P]procedures—[G]general [F]factors.

[1.]A. Representatives of the MPO and its regional transportation policy advisory committee, state transportation agencies, state and local air quality agencies, and regional air quality policy advisory organization designated by the state air quality agencies under the provisions of CAA section 174 shall participate in an interagency consultation process in accordance with this section with each other and with FHWA and FTA and EPA on the development of the implementation plan, the list of TCMs in the applicable implementation plan, the unified planning work program under 23 CFR section 450.314, the transportation plan, the TIP, and any revisions to the preceding documents. Use of existing advisory committee structures will be the preferred mechanism for interagency consultation during the early stages of planning or programming processes. Expansion of representation will occur as necessary to assure that consulting agencies have the opportunity to receive background information as it is developed and share ideas and concerns early in the planning or programming process. Where consultation takes place outside of existing advisory committee structures, local government transportation interests will be represented by four (4) persons (representing transit and roadway interests from each state) appointed by the chairs of the regional transportation policy advisory committee and local government air quality interests will be represented by four (4) persons (at least one (1) from each state) appointed by the chairs of the regional air quality advisory organization. The air quality representation shall not duplicate representation from transportation agencies.

[2.]B. Roles and responsibilities of consulting agencies.

[A.](I) It shall be the affirmative responsibility of the agency(ies) with the responsibility for preparing the final document to initiate the consultation process by notifying other participants of the proposed planning or programming process for the development of the following planning or programming documents: the regional transportation plan and the regional TIP, including revisions, the unified planning work program, and any conformity determinations, with the MPO as the responsible agency; the statewide transportation plan and STIP for northern Clay and northern and western Platte Counties, with the state transportation agency as the responsible agency; and the state air quality implementation plans with motor vehicle emissions budgets and control strategies, including revisions, with the state air quality agency in cooperation with the MPO as the responsible agencies.

[B.](II) The adequacy of the consultation process for each type of document listed in [subparagraph (5)(B)2.A.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule shall be assured by the agency responsible for that document, by meeting the requirements of [parts (5)(B)2.A. (I)–(III)]subparts (3)(A)2.B.(II)(a)–(c) of this rule.

[(I)](a) The proposed planning or programming process must include at a minimum the following:

[(a)]I. The roles and responsibilities of each agency at each stage in the planning process, including technical meetings;

[(b)]II. The proposed organizational level of regular consultation;

[(c)]III. A process for circulating (or providing ready access to) draft documents and supporting materials for comment before formal adoption or publication;

[(d)]IV. The frequency of, or process for convening, consultation meetings and responsibilities for establishing meeting agendas; and

[(e)]V. A process for responding to the significant comments of involved agencies.

[(III)](b) The time sequence and adequacy of the consultation process will be reviewed and determined for each type of planning or programming document by consensus of the consultation agencies at a meeting convened by the responsible agency for that purpose. These procedures shall subsequently become binding on all parties until such time as the procedures are revised by consensus of the consulting agencies.

[(III)](c) As a matter of policy, planning or programming processes must meet two (2) tests—

[(a)]I. Consultation opportunities must be provided early in the planning process. Early participation is intended to facilitate sharing of information needed for meaningful input and to allow the consulting agencies to confer with the responsible agency during the formative stages of the plan or program. At a minimum, proposed transportation planning or programming processes must specifically include opportunities for the consulting agencies to confer upon the conformity analysis required to make conformity determinations for transportation plans and TIPs prior to consideration of draft documents by the regional air quality advisory organization, the regional transportation policy advisory committee or the state transportation agency for the transportation planning area outside of the metropolitan planning area for transportation planning. Air quality planning processes must specifically include opportunities for the consulting agencies to confer upon the motor vehicle emissions budget before the budget is considered by the regional air quality advisory organization, the regional transportation policy advisory committee, and the state air quality agency. Additionally, if TCMs are to be considered in transportation plans, TIPs or the state implementation plan, specific opportunities to consult upon TCMs by air quality and transportation agencies must be provided; and

[(b)]II. Additional consultation opportunities must be provided prior to any final action by any responsible agency listed in *[subparagraph (5)(B)2.A.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule. Prior to formal action approving any plan or program, the consulting agencies must be given an opportunity to communicate their views in writing to the responsible agency. The responsible agency must consider the views of the consulting agencies and respond in writing to those views in a timely and complete manner prior to any final action on any plan or program. Such views and written response shall be made part of the record of any decision or action. Opportunities for formal consulting agency comment may run concurrent with other public review time frames. Participation or lack of participation by a consulting agency early in the planning or programming process has no bearing on their opportunity to submit formal comment prior to official action by the responsible agency.

[3.]C. Consultation on planning assumptions.

[A.](I) Representatives of the conformity consulting agencies shall meet no less frequently than once per calendar year for the specific purpose of reviewing changes in transportation and air quality planning assumptions that could potentially impact the state implementation plan (SIP) motor vehicle emissions inventory, motor vehicle emissions budget and/or conformity determinations.

[B.](II) It shall be the affirmative responsibility of each of the consulting agencies to advise the MPO of any pending changes in their planning assumptions. The MPO shall be responsible for convening a meeting to review planning assumptions in August of each year, unless an alternate date is agreed to by the consulting agencies, and at such other times as any of the consulting agencies proposes a change to any of these planning inputs. The purpose of the meeting(s) is to share information and evaluate the potential impacts of any proposed changes in planning assumptions, and to inform each other regarding the timetable and scope of any upcoming studies or analyses that may lead to future revision of planning assumptions.

[D.](III) If any consulting agency proposes to undertake a data collection, planning or study process to evaluate a planning assumption that may have a significant impact on the state implementation plan (SIP) motor vehicle emissions inventory, motor vehicle emissions budget and/or conformity determinations, all of the consulting agencies shall be given an opportunity to provide advisory input into that process. Examples of data, planning or study topics that may be of interest in this context include (but are not limited to):

[(I)](a) Estimates of vehicle miles traveled;

[(III)](b) Estimates of current vehicle travel speeds;

[(III)](c) Regional population and employment projections;

[(IV)](d) Regional transportation modeling assumptions;

[(V)](e) The methodology for determining future travel speeds;

[(VI)](f) The motor vehicle emissions model; and

[(VII)](g) The methodology for estimating future vehicle miles traveled.

[D.](IV) Whenever a change in air quality or transportation planning assumptions is proposed that may have a significant impact on the SIP motor vehicle emissions inventory, motor vehicle emissions budget and/or conformity determinations, the agency proposing the change must provide all of the consulting agencies an opportunity to review the basis for the proposed change. All consulting agencies shall be given at least thirty (30) days to evaluate the impact of a proposed change in planning assumptions prior to final action by the agency proposing the change. (In the case of an EPA motor vehicle emissions model change, this would occur as part of the federal rulemaking process.)

[4.]D. It shall be the affirmative responsibility of the responsible agency to maintain a complete and accurate record of all agreements, planning and programming processes, and consultation activities required under this rule and to make these documents available for public inspection upon request. In addition, it shall be the affirmative responsibility of the responsible agency to supply the following information for inclusion in a notebook maintained within the offices of each of the conformity consulting agencies and at local public libraries. The MPO shall be responsible for distribution of information to the libraries. Copies of the following information shall be provided to all of the other consulting agencies and additional copies as the MPO prescribes shall be provided to the MPO for placement in public libraries in the Kansas City region—

[A.](I) The full text of any transportation or air quality document specified in *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule and undergoing public comment pending final action by the responsible agency. Copies for distribution to local libraries must be delivered to the MPO at least three (3) business days prior to the beginning of the public comment period;

[B.](II) Summary of planning and programming processes for transportation plans, TIPs and SIPs identified in *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule, after approval by consensus of the consulting agencies; and

[C.](III) Reasonably understandable summaries of final planning and programming documents for the general public. This summary information must be accompanied by a complete list of all supporting information, reports, studies, and texts which provide background or further information, along with the location of the documents and instructions on how they can be accessed. Summaries of final documents shall be provided to the other consulting agencies and to the MPO within fourteen (14) days of final approval by the responsible agency. Summaries of the following documents are specifically required:

[(I)](a) Regional unified planning work program;

[(III)](b) Official projections of regional population and employment;

[(III)](c) Regional transportation plan;

[(IV)](d) State transportation plans for areas within the

air quality planning area but outside of the metropolitan planning area for transportation;

[(V)](e) Regional transportation improvement program;

[(VI)](f) State transportation improvement program for areas within the air quality planning area but outside of the metropolitan planning area for transportation;

[(VII)](g) State air quality plan and emissions inventories, including motor vehicle emissions budgets; and

[(VIII)](h) The most recent analysis upon which a transportation/air quality conformity determination was made for a transportation plan or TIP.

[(C)]3. Interagency *[C]*/consultation *[P]*/procedures: *[S]*/specific *[P]*/processes. Interagency consultation procedures shall also include the following specific processes:

[1.A.] An interagency consultation process in accordance with *[subsection (5)(B)] paragraph (3)(A)2.* of this rule involving the MPO, the regional transportation policy advisory committee, the regional air quality advisory organization, the state transportation and air quality agencies, EPA, FHWA and FTA shall be undertaken for the following:

[A.](I) Evaluating and choosing a model (or models) and associated methods and assumptions to be used in hot-spot analyses and regional emissions analyses;

[B.](II) Determining which minor arterials and other transportation projects should be considered "regionally significant" for the purposes of regional emissions analysis (in addition to those functionally classified as principal arterial or higher or fixed guideway systems or extensions that offer an alternative to regional highway travel), and which projects should be considered to have a significant change in design concept and scope from the transportation plan or TIP. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C.* of this rule regarding changes in planning assumptions;

[C.](III) Evaluating whether projects otherwise exempted from meeting the requirements of *[this rule (see sections (26) and (27))]* **40 CFR 93.126 and 93.127** should be treated as non-exempt in cases where potential adverse emissions impacts may exist for any reason. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule in the context of the transportation planning and TIP programming processes;

[D.](IV) Developing a list of TCMs to be included in the applicable implementation plan. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule in the context of the state air quality implementation plan development process;

[E.](V) Making a determination, as required by *[paragraph (13)(C)1.] 40 CFR 93.113(c)(1)* whether past obstacles to implementation of TCMs which are behind the schedule established in the applicable implementation plan have been identified and are being overcome, and whether state and local agencies with influence over approvals or funding for TCMs are giving maximum priority to approval or funding for TCMs. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule in the context of the transportation planning and TIP programming processes. This process shall also consider whether delays in TCM implementation necessitate revisions to the applicable implementation plan to remove TCMs or substitute TCMs or other emission reduction measures;

[F.](VI) Notification of transportation plan or TIP revisions or amendments which merely add or delete exempt projects listed in *[section (26) or section (27)] 40 CFR 93.126 or 40 CFR 93.127*. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule in the context of the transportation planning and TIP programming processes. The MPO shall notify all conformity consulting agencies in writing within seven (7) calendar days after taking action to approve such exempt projects. The notification shall include enough information about the exempt projects for the

consulting agencies to determine their agreement or disagreement that the projects are exempt under *[section (26) or section (27) of this rule]* **40 CFR 93.126 or 40 CFR 93.127**;

[G.](VII) Determining whether the project is included in the regional emissions analysis supporting the current conforming TIP's conformity determination, even if the project is not strictly included in the TIP for purposes of MPO project selection or endorsement, and whether the project's design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were included in the regional emissions analysis, or in a manner which would significantly impact use of the facility. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] (3)(A)2.* of this rule in the context of the TIP programming process;

[H.](VIII) Determining what forecast of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) to use in establishing or tracking emissions budgets, developing transportation plans, TIPs, or applicable implementation plans, or making conformity determinations. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C.* of this rule regarding planning assumptions;

[I.](IX) Determining the definition of reasonable professional practice for the purposes of *[section (22)] 40 CFR 93.122*. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C.* of this rule regarding planning assumptions;

[J.](X) Determining whether the project sponsor or the MPO has demonstrated that the requirements of *[section (18)] 40 CFR 93.118* are satisfied without a particular mitigation or control measure, as provided in *[subsection (25)(D)] 40 CFR 93.125(d)*. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule in the context of the transportation planning and TIP programming processes; and

[K. Identifying, as required by subsection (23)(B), projects located at sites in PM₁₀ nonattainment areas which have vehicle and roadway emission and dispersion characteristics which are essentially identical to those at sites which have violations verified by monitoring, and therefore require quantitative PM₁₀ hot-spot analysis; and]

[L.](XI) Choosing conformity tests and methodologies for isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas, as required by *[paragraph (9)(L)2.] 40 CFR 93.109(l)(2)*.

[2.B.] An interagency consultation process in accordance with *[subsection (5)(B)] paragraph (3)(A)2.* of this rule involving the MPO, the regional air quality advisory organization, the regional transportation policy advisory committee and the state air quality and transportation agencies for the following:

[A.](I) Evaluating events which will trigger new conformity determinations in addition to those triggering events established in *[section (4)] 40 CFR 93.104*. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C.* of this rule regarding planning assumptions when there is a significant change in any planning assumption (examples: new regional forecast of population and employment, actual vehicle miles traveled (VMT) estimates significantly different from planning projections, etc.); and

[B.](II) Consulting on emissions analysis for transportation activities which cross the borders of the MPOs or nonattainment or maintenance area or air basin. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule.

[3.C.] Prior to establishing a metropolitan planning area for transportation planning that does not include the entire nonattainment or maintenance area, the interagency consultation process described in *[subsection (5)(B)] paragraph (3)(A)2.* of this rule shall be supplemented by a formal memorandum of agreement, incorporated in the applicable state implementation plan, executed by the MPO and the state air quality and transportation agencies for cooperative planning and analysis. This executed memorandum of agreement shall

specify procedures for determining conformity of all regionally significant transportation projects outside the metropolitan planning boundary for transportation planning and within the nonattainment or maintenance area.

[A.](I) The interagency consultation process established by the executed memorandum of agreement for such an area shall apply in addition to all other consultation requirements.

[B.](II) At a minimum, any memorandum of agreement establishing a state transportation planning area outside of the MPO metropolitan planning area for transportation planning, but within the nonattainment or maintenance area, shall provide for state air quality agency concurrence in conformity determinations for areas outside of the metropolitan planning boundary for transportation planning, but within the nonattainment or maintenance area. Such agreement shall also establish a process involving the MPO and the state transportation agency in cooperative planning and analysis for determining conformity of all projects outside the metropolitan planning area for transportation planning and within the nonattainment or maintenance area in the context of the total regional transportation system that serves the nonattainment or maintenance area.

[4.](D.) An interagency consultation process shall be undertaken to ensure that plans for construction of regionally significant projects which are not FHWA/FTA projects (including projects for which alternative locations, design concept and scope, or the no-build option are still being considered), including those by recipients of funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C., are disclosed to the MPO on a regular basis, and to ensure that any changes to those plans are immediately disclosed. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule in the context of the transportation planning and TIP programming processes. At a minimum, the disclosure procedures shall meet the requirements of *[subparagraph (5)(B)4.A.-C.] parts (3)(A)2.D.(I)-(3)(A)2.D.(III)* of this rule.

[A.](I) The sponsor of any such regionally significant project, and any agency that becomes aware of any such project through applications for approval, permitting or funding shall disclose such project to the MPO in a timely manner. Such disclosure shall be made not later than the first occasion when any of the following actions is sought: any policy board action necessary for the project to proceed, the issuance of administrative permits for the facility or for construction of the facility, the execution of a contract to design or construct the facility, the execution of any indebtedness for the facility, any final action of a board, commission or administrator authorizing or directing employees to proceed with design, permitting or construction of the project, or the execution of any contract to design or construct or any approval needed for any facility that is dependent on the completion of a regionally significant project. The sponsor of any potential regionally significant project shall disclose to the MPO each project for which alternatives have been identified through the NEPA process, and, in particular, any preferred alternative that may be a regionally significant project. This information shall be provided to the MPO in accordance with the time sequence and procedures established under *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B.* of this rule for each transportation planning and TIP development process.

[B.](II) In the case of any such regionally significant project that has not been disclosed to the MPO and other agencies participating in the consultation process before action is taken to adopt or approve, such regionally significant project shall be deemed not to be included in the regional emissions analysis supporting the currently conforming TIP's conformity determination and not to be consistent with the motor vehicle emissions budget in the applicable implementation plan, for the purposes of *[section (21)] 40 CFR 93.121*.

[C.](III) For the purposes of *[paragraph (5)(C)4.] subparagraph (3)(A)3.D.* of this rule, the phrase adopt or approve of a regionally significant project means the first time any action neces-

sary to authorizing a project occurs, such as any policy board action necessary for the project to proceed, the issuance of administrative permits for the facility or for construction of the facility, the execution of a contract to construct the facility, any final action of a board, commission or administrator authorizing or directing employees to proceed with construction of the project, or any written decision or authorization from the MPO that the project may be adopted or approved.

[5.](E.) This interagency consultation process shall be undertaken in accordance with subsection *[(5)(B)] (3)(A)* of this rule involving the MPO and other recipients of funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. for assuming the location and design concept and scope of projects which are disclosed to the MPO as required by *[paragraph (5)(C)4.] subparagraph (3)(A)3.D.* of this rule but whose sponsors have not yet decided these features in sufficient detail to perform the regional emissions analysis according to the requirements of *[section (22)] 40 CFR 93.122*. This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C.* of this rule as it relates to planning assumptions.

[6.](F.) This interagency consultation process outlined in *[subsection (5)(B)] paragraph (3)(A)2.* of this rule involves the MPO, the regional transportation policy advisory committee, the regional air quality advisory organization, and the state transportation and air quality agencies shall be undertaken for the design, schedule, and funding of research and data collection efforts and regional transportation model development by the MPO (e.g., household/travel transportation surveys). This process shall be initiated by the MPO and conducted in accordance with *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C.* of this rule as it relates to planning assumptions.

[7.](G.) This process insures providing final documents (including applicable implementation plans and implementation plan revisions) and supporting information to each agency after approval or adoption. This process is applicable to all agencies described in *[paragraph (A)1.] subparagraph (3)(A)1.A.* of this *[section] rule*, including federal agencies.

[(D)]4. Resolving *[C]*/conflicts.

[1.](A.) Any conflict among state agencies or between state agencies and the MPO regarding a final action on any conformity determination by the MPO on a plan or program subject to these consultation requirements shall be escalated to the governor(s), if the conflict cannot be resolved by the heads of the involved agencies. Such agencies shall make every effort to resolve any differences, including personal meetings between the heads of such agencies or their policy-level representatives, to the extent possible.

[2.](B.) After the MPO has notified the state air quality agencies in writing of the disposition of all air quality agency comments on a proposed conformity determination, state air quality agencies shall have fourteen (14) calendar days from the date that the written notification is received to appeal such proposed determination of conformity to the governor of Missouri. If the Missouri air quality agency appeals to the governor of Missouri, the final conformity determination will automatically become contingent upon concurrence of the governor of Missouri. If the Kansas air quality agency presents an appeal to the governor of Missouri regarding a conflict involving both Kansas and Missouri agencies or the MPO, the final conformity determination will automatically become contingent upon concurrence of both the governor of Missouri and the governor of Kansas. The Missouri air quality agency shall provide notice of any appeal under this subsection to the MPO, and the state transportation agencies, and the Kansas air quality agency. If neither state air quality agency appeals to the governor(s) within fourteen (14) days of receiving written notification, the MPO may proceed with the final conformity determination.

[(E)]5. Public *[C]*/consultation *[P]*/procedures. Affected agencies making conformity determinations on transportation plans, programs, and projects shall establish a proactive public involvement process. This process will provide opportunity for public review and comment prior to taking formal action on a conformity determination

for all transportation plans and TIPs, consistent with the requirements of 23 CFR part 450 including part 450.316(b)(1), 450.322(c), and 450.324(c) as in effect on the date of adoption of this rule. The public shall be assured reasonable access to technical and policy information considered by the agency at the beginning of the public comment period and prior to taking formal action on a conformity determination for all transportation plans and TIPs, consistent with these requirements and those of 23 CFR 450.316(b). In addition, these agencies must specifically respond in writing to all public comments stating that known plans for a regionally significant project which is not receiving FHWA or FTA funding or approval have not been properly reflected in the emissions analysis supporting a proposed conformity finding for a transportation plan or TIP. These agencies shall also provide opportunity for public involvement in conformity determinations for projects where otherwise required by law (for example, NEPA). The opportunity for public involvement provided under this subsection shall include access to information, emissions data, analyses and modeling assumptions used to perform a conformity determination, in accordance with the provisions of [paragraph (5)(B)4.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.D. of this rule, and the obligation of any such agency to consider and respond to significant comments. No transportation plan, TIP or project may be found to conform unless the determination of conformity has been subject to a public involvement process in accordance with this subsection, without regard to whether the DOT has certified any process under 23 CFR part 450. Any charges imposed for public inspection and copying should be consistent with the fee schedule contained in 49 CFR 7.43.

(B) Requirement to Fulfill Commitments to Control Measures (Federal Code Location: 40 CFR 93.122(a)(4)(ii)). Written commitments to control measures that are not included in the transportation plan and TIP must be obtained prior to a conformity determination and that such commitments must be fulfilled.

(C) Requirement to Fulfill Commitments to Mitigation Measures (Federal Code Location: 40 CFR 93.125(c)). Written commitments to mitigation measures must be obtained prior to a positive conformity determination, and that project sponsors must comply with such commitments.

(4) Reporting and Record Keeping. (Not Applicable)

(5) Test Methods. (Not Applicable)

[(6) Content of Transportation Plans.

(A) Transportation Plans Adopted after January 1, 1997, in Serious, Severe, or Extreme Ozone Nonattainment Areas. If the metropolitan planning area contains an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (> 200,000), the transportation plan must specifically describe the transportation system envisioned for certain future years which shall be called horizon years.

1. The agency or organization developing the transportation plan, after consultation in accordance with section (5), may choose any years to be horizon years, subject to the following restrictions:

A. Horizon years may be no more than ten (10) years apart;

B. The first horizon year may be no more than ten (10) years from the base year used to validate the transportation demand planning model;

C. If the attainment year is in the time span of the transportation plan, the attainment year must be a horizon year; and

D. The last horizon year must be the last year of the transportation plan's forecast period.

2. For these horizon years—

A. The transportation plan shall quantify and document the demographic and employment factors influencing expected transportation demand, including land use fore-

casts, in accordance with implementation plan provisions and the consultation requirements specified by section (5);

B. The highway and transit system shall be described in terms of the regionally significant additions or modifications to the existing transportation network which the transportation plan envisions to be operational in the horizon years. Additions and modifications to the highway network shall be sufficiently identified to indicate intersections with existing regionally significant facilities, and to determine their effect on route options between transportation analysis zones. Each added or modified highway segment shall also be sufficiently identified in terms of its design concept and design scope to allow modeling of travel times under various traffic volumes, consistent with the modeling methods for area-wide transportation analysis in use by the MPO. Transit facilities, equipment, and services envisioned for the future shall be identified in terms of design concept, design scope, and operating policies that are sufficient for modeling of their transit ridership. Additions and modifications to the transportation network shall be described sufficiently to show that there is a reasonable relationship between expected land use and the envisioned transportation system; and

C. Other future transportation policies, requirements, services, and activities, including intermodal activities, shall be described.

(B) Two (2)-Year Grace Period for Transportation Plan Requirements in Certain Ozone and CO Areas. The requirements of subsection (A) of this section apply to such areas or portions of such areas that have previously not been required to meet these requirements for any existing NAAQS two (2) years from the following:

1. The effective date of EPA's reclassification of an ozone or CO nonattainment area that has an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (> 200,000) to serious or above;

2. The official notice by the Census Bureau that determines the urbanized area population of a serious or above or CO nonattainment area to be greater than two hundred thousand (> 200,000); or

3. The effective date of EPA's action that classifies a newly designated ozone or CO nonattainment area that has an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (> 200,000) as serious or above.

(C) Transportation Plans for Other Areas. Transportation plans for other areas must meet the requirements of subsection (6)(A) of this rule at least to the extent it has been the previous practice of the MPO to prepare plans which meet those requirements. Otherwise, transportation plans must describe the transportation system envisioned for the future and must be sufficiently described within the transportation plans so that a conformity determination can be made according to the criteria and procedures of sections (9)–(19).

(D) Savings. The requirements of this section supplement other requirements of applicable law or regulation governing the format or content of transportation plans.

(7) Relationship of Transportation Plan and TIP Conformity with the NEPA Process. The degree of specificity required in the transportation plan and the specific travel network assumed for air quality modeling do not preclude the consideration of alternatives in the NEPA process or other project development studies. Should the NEPA process result in a project with design concept and scope significantly different from that in the transportation plan or TIP, the project must meet the criteria in sections (9)–(19) for projects not from a TIP before NEPA process completion.

(8) Fiscal Constraints for Transportation Plans and TIPs. Transportation plans and TIPs must be fiscally constrained

consistent with DOT's metropolitan planning regulations at 23 CFR part 450 as in effect on the date of adoption of this rule in order to be found in conformity. The determination that a transportation plan or TIP is fiscally constrained shall be subject to consultation in accordance with section (5) of this rule.

(9) Criteria and Procedures for Determining Conformity of Transportation Plans, Programs, and Projects—General.

(A) In order for each transportation plan, program, and FHWA/FTA project to be found to conform, the MPO and DOT must demonstrate that the applicable criteria and procedures in sections (10)–(19) as listed in Table 1 in subsection (9)(B) of this rule are satisfied, and the MPO and DOT must comply with all applicable conformity requirements of implementation plans and this rule and of court orders for the area which pertain specifically to conformity. The criteria for making conformity determinations differ based on the action under review (transportation plans, TIPs, and FHWA/FTA projects), the relevant pollutant(s), and the status of the implementation plan.

(B) Table 1 in this section indicates the criteria and procedures in sections (10)–(19) which apply for transportation plans, TIPs, and FHWA/FTA projects. Subsections (C) through (I) of this section explain when the budget, interim emissions, and hot-spot tests are required for each pollutant and NAAQS. Subsection (J) of this section addresses conformity requirements for areas with approved or adequate limited maintenance plans. Subsection (K) of this section addresses nonattainment and maintenance areas which EPA has determined have insignificant motor vehicle emissions. Subsection (L) of this section addresses isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas. Subsection (D) of this section explains when budget and emission reduction tests are required for CO nonattainment and maintenance areas. Table 1 follows:

Table 1. Conformity Criteria

All Actions at all Times—	
Section (10)	Latest planning assumptions
Section (11)	Latest emissions model
Section (12)	Consultation
Transportation Plan—	
Subsection (13)(B)	TCMs
Section (18) and/or Section (19)	Emissions budget and/or interim emissions
TIP—	
Subsection (13)(C)	TCMs
Section (18) and/or Section (19)	Emissions budget and/or interim emissions
Project (From a Conforming Plan and TIP)—	
Section (14)	Currently conforming plan and TIP
Section (15)	Project from a conforming plan and TIP
Section (16)	CO and PM ₁₀ hot spots
Section (17)	PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} control measures
Project (Not From a Conforming Plan and TIP)—	
Subsection (13)(D)	
TCMs	
Section (14)	Currently conforming plan and TIP

Section (16)

Section (17)

Section (18) and/or

Section (19)

CO and PM₁₀ hot spots
PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Control
Measures

Emissions budget and/or
interim emissions

(C) One (1)-Hour Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. This subsection applies when an area is nonattainment or maintenance for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS (i.e., until the effective date of any revocation of the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS for an area). In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In all one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking;

2. In ozone nonattainment areas that are required to submit a control strategy implementation plan revision for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS (usually moderate and above areas), the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made when there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS;

3. An ozone nonattainment area must satisfy the interim emissions test for NO_x as required by section (19), if the implementation plan or plan submission that is applicable for the purposes of conformity determinations is a fifteen percent (15%) plan or Phase I attainment demonstration that does not include a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x. The implementation plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS will be considered to establish a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x if the implementation plan or plan submission contains an explicit NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget that is intended to act as a ceiling on future NO_x emissions, and the NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget is a net reduction from NO_x emissions levels in 1990;

4. Ozone nonattainment areas that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that are not required to submit a control strategy implementation plan revision for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS (usually marginal and below areas) must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The interim emissions tests required by section (19); or

B. The state shall submit to EPA an implementation plan revision for the one (1)-hour NAAQS that contains motor vehicle emissions budget(s) and a reasonable further progress or attainment demonstration, and the budget test required by section (18) must be satisfied using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budget(s) (as described in paragraph (C)1. of this section); and

5. Notwithstanding paragraphs (C)1. and (C)2. of this section, moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas with three (3) years of clean data for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that EPA has determined are not subject to the Clean Air Act reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The interim emissions tests as required by section (19);

B. The budget test as required by section (18), using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budgets in the submitted or applicable control strategy implementation plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS (subject to the timing requirements of paragraph (C)1. of this section); or

C. The budget test as required by section (18), using the motor vehicle emissions of ozone precursors in the most recent year of clean data as motor vehicle emissions budgets, if such budgets are established by the EPA rulemaking that determines that the area has clean data for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS.

(D) Eight (8)-Hour Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas without Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the One (1)-Hour Ozone NAAQS for any Portion of the Eight (8)-Hour Nonattainment Area. This subsection applies to areas that were never designated nonattainment for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS and areas that were designated nonattainment for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS but that never submitted a control strategy SIP or maintenance plan with approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets. This subsection applies one (1) year after the effective date of EPA's nonattainment designation for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS for an area, according to subsection (2)(D). In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in such eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In such eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

2. In ozone nonattainment areas that are required to submit a control strategy implementation plan revision for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS (usually moderate and above and certain Clean Air Act, part D, subpart 1 areas), the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made when there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS.

3. Such an eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area must satisfy the interim emissions test for NO_x , as required by section (19), if the implementation plan or plan submission

that is applicable for the purposes of conformity determinations is a fifteen percent (15%) plan or other control strategy SIP that addresses reasonable further progress that does not include a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x . The implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS will be considered to establish a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x if the implementation plan submission contains an explicit NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget that is intended to act as a ceiling on future NO_x emissions, and the NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget is a net reduction from NO_x emissions levels in 2002.

4. Ozone nonattainment areas that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that are not required to submit a control strategy implementation plan revision for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS (usually marginal and certain Clean Air Act, part D, subpart 1 areas) must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The interim emissions tests required by section (19); or

B. The state shall submit to EPA an implementation plan revision for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS that contains motor vehicle emissions budget(s) and a reasonable further progress or attainment demonstration, and the budget test required by section (18) must be satisfied using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budget(s) (as described in paragraph (D)1. of this section).

5. Notwithstanding paragraphs (D)1. and (D)2. of this section, ozone nonattainment areas with three (3) years of clean data for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that EPA has determined are not subject to the Clean Air Act reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The interim emissions tests as required by section (19);

B. The budget test as required by section (18), using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budgets in the submitted or applicable control strategy implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS (subject to the timing requirements of paragraph (D)1. of this section); or

C. The budget test as required by section (18), using the motor vehicle emissions of ozone precursors in the most recent year of clean data as motor vehicle emissions, if such budgets are established by the EPA rulemaking that determines that the area has clean data for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS.

(E) Eight (8)-Hour Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas with Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the One (1)-Hour Ozone NAAQS that Cover All or a Portion of the Eight (8)-Hour Nonattainment Area. This provision applies one (1) year after the effective date of EPA's nonattainment designation for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS for an area, according to subsection (2)(D). In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in such eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In such eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

2. Prior to paragraph (E)1. of this section applying, the following test(s) must be satisfied, subject to the exception in subparagraph (E)2E—

A. If the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covers the same geographic area as the one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment or maintenance area(s), the budget test as required by section (18) using the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission;

B. If the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covers a smaller geographic area within the one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment or maintenance area(s), the budget test as required by section (18) for either—

(I) The eight (8)-hour nonattainment area using corresponding portion(s) of the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission where such portion(s) can reasonably be identified through the interagency consultation process required by section (5); or

(II) The one (1)-hour nonattainment area using the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission. If additional emissions reductions are necessary to meet the budget test for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS in such cases, these emissions reductions must come from within the eight (8)-hour nonattainment area;

C. If the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covers a larger geographic area and encompasses the entire one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment or maintenance area(s)—

(I) The budget test as required by section (18) for the portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covered by the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission; and

(II) The interim emissions tests as required by section (19) for either—the portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area not covered by the approved or adequate budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone implementation plan, the entire eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area, or the entire portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area within an individual state, in the case where separate one (1)-hour SIP budgets are established for each state of a multi-state one (1)-hour nonattainment or maintenance area;

D. If the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area partially covers a one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment or maintenance area(s)—

(I) The budget test as required by section (18) for the portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covered by the corresponding portion of the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission where they can be reasonably identified through the interagency consultation process required by section (5); and

(II) The interim emissions tests as required by section (19), when applicable, for either—the portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area not covered by the approved or adequate budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone implementation plan, the entire eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area, or the entire portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area within an individual state, in the

case where separate one (1)-hour SIP budgets are established for each state in a multi-state one (1)-hour nonattainment or maintenance area.

E Notwithstanding subparagraph (E)2.A., B., C., or D. of this section, the interim emissions tests as required by section (19), where the budget test using the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan(s) or implementation plan submission(s) for the relevant area or portion thereof is not the appropriate test and the interim emissions tests are more appropriate to ensure that the transportation plan, TIP, or project not from a conforming plan and TIP will not create new violations, worsen existing violations, or delay timely attainment of the eight (8)-hour ozone standard, as determined through the interagency consultation process required by section (5).

3. Such an eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area must satisfy the interim emissions test for NO_x , as required by section (19), if the only implementation plan or plan submission that is applicable for the purposes of conformity determinations is a fifteen percent (15%) plan or other control strategy SIP that addresses reasonable further progress that does not include a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x . The implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS will be considered to establish a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x if the implementation plan or plan submission contains an explicit NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget that is intended to act as a ceiling on future NO_x emissions, and the NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget is a net reduction from NO_x emissions levels in 2002. Prior to an adequate or approved NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget in the implementation plan submission for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS, the implementation plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS will be considered to establish a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x if the implementation plan contains an explicit NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget that is intended to act as a ceiling on future NO_x emissions, and the NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget is a net reduction from NO_x emissions levels in 1990.

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs (E)1. and (E)2. of this section, ozone nonattainment areas with three (3) years of clean data for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that EPA has determined are not subject to the Clean Air Act reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The budget test and/or interim emissions tests as required by sections (18) and (19) and as described in paragraph (E)2. of this section;

B. The budget test as required by section (18), using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budgets in the submitted or applicable control strategy implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS (subject to the timing requirements of paragraph (E)1. of this section); or

C. The budget test as required by section (18), using the motor vehicle emissions of ozone precursors in the most recent year of clean data as motor vehicle emissions budgets, if such budgets are established by the EPA rulemaking that determines that the area has clean data for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS.

(F) CO Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in CO nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the hot spot, budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. FHWA/FTA projects in CO nonattainment or maintenance areas must satisfy the hot-spot test required by section (16) at all times. Until a CO attainment demonstration or maintenance plan is approved by EPA, FHWA/FTA projects must also satisfy the hot-spot test required by subsection (16)(B).

2. In CO nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

3. Except as provided in paragraph (F)4. of this section, in CO nonattainment areas the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made when there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan.

4. CO nonattainment areas that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that are not required to submit an attainment demonstration (e.g., moderate CO areas with a design value of 12.7 ppm or less or not classified CO areas) must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements:

A. The interim emissions tests required by section (19); or

B. The state shall submit to EPA an implementation plan revision that contains motor vehicle emissions budget(s) and an attainment demonstration, and the budget test required by section (18) must be satisfied using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budget(s) (as described in paragraph (F)2. of this section).

(G) PM_{10} Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 of subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in PM_{10} nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the hot-spot, budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. FHWA/FTA projects in PM_{10} nonattainment or maintenance areas must satisfy the hot-spot test required by subsection (16)(A).

2. In PM_{10} nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

3. In PM_{10} nonattainment areas the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made—

A. If there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan; or

B. If the submitted implementation plan revision is a demonstration of impracticability under CAA section 189(a)(1)(B)(ii) and does not demonstrate attainment.

(H) NO_2 Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in NO_2 nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In NO_2 nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

2. In NO_2 nonattainment areas the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made when there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan.

(I) $PM_{2.5}$ Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

2. In $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made if there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan.

(J) Areas with Limited Maintenance Plans. Notwithstanding the other subsections of this section, an area is not required to satisfy the regional emissions analysis for section (18) and/or section (19) for a given pollutant and NAAQS, if the area has an adequate or approved limited maintenance plan for such pollutant and NAAQS. A limited maintenance plan would have to demonstrate that it would be unreasonable to expect that such an area would experience enough motor vehicle emissions growth for a NAAQS violation to occur. A conformity determination that meets other applicable criteria in Table 1 of subsection (B) of this section is still required, including the hot-spot requirements for projects in CO and PM_{10} areas.

(K) *Areas with Insignificant Motor Vehicle Emissions.* Notwithstanding the other subsections of this section, an area is not required to satisfy a regional emissions analysis for section (18) and/or section (19) for a given pollutant/precursor and NAAQS, if EPA finds through the adequacy or approval process that a SIP demonstrates that regional motor vehicle emissions are an insignificant contributor to the air quality problem for that pollutant/precursor and NAAQS. The SIP would have to demonstrate that it would be unreasonable to expect that such an area would experience enough motor vehicle emissions growth in that pollutant/precursor for a NAAQS violation to occur. Such a finding would be based on a number of factors, including the percentage of motor vehicle emissions in the context of the total SIP inventory, the current state of air quality as determined by monitoring data for that NAAQS, the absence of SIP motor vehicle control measures, and historical trends and future projections of the growth of motor vehicle emissions. A conformity determination that meets other applicable criteria in Table 1 of subsection (B) of this section is still required, including regional emissions analyses for section (18) and/or section (19) for other pollutants/precursors and NAAQS that apply. Hot-spot requirements for projects in CO and PM₁₀ areas in section (16) must also be satisfied, unless EPA determines that the SIP also demonstrates that projects will not create new localized violations and/or increase the severity or number of existing violations of such NAAQS. If EPA subsequently finds that motor vehicle emissions of a given pollutant/precursor are significant, this subsection would no longer apply for future conformity determinations for that pollutant/precursor and NAAQS.

(L) *Isolated Rural Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas.* This subsection applies to any nonattainment or maintenance area (or portion thereof) which does not have a metropolitan transportation plan or TIP and whose projects are not part of the emissions analysis of any MPO's metropolitan transportation plan or TIP. This subsection does not apply to "donut" areas which are outside the metropolitan planning boundary and inside the nonattainment/maintenance area boundary.

1. FHWA/FTA projects in all isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas must satisfy the requirements of sections (10), (11), (12), (16), and (17) and subsection (13)(D). Until EPA approves the control strategy implementation plan or maintenance plan for a rural CO nonattainment or maintenance area, FHWA/FTA projects must also satisfy the requirements of subsection (16)(B) ("Localized CO and PM₁₀ violations (hot spots)").

2. Isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas are subject to the budget and/or interim emissions tests as described in subsections (C) through (K) of this section, with the following modifications—

A. When the requirements of sections (18) and (19) apply to isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas, references to "transportation plan" or "TIP" should be taken to mean those projects in the statewide transportation plan or statewide TIP which are in the rural nonattainment or maintenance area.

B. In isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas that are subject to section (18), FHWA/FTA projects must be consistent with motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for the years in the time frame of the attainment demonstration or maintenance plan. For years after the attainment year (if a maintenance plan has not been submitted) or after the last year of the maintenance plan, FHWA/FTA projects must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

(I) Section (18);

(II) Section (19) (including regional emissions analy-

sis for NO_x in all ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas, notwithstanding paragraph (19)(F)2.; or

(III) As demonstrated by the air quality dispersion model or other air quality modeling technique used in the attainment demonstration or maintenance plan, the FHWA/FTA project, in combination with all other regionally significant projects expected in the area in the time frame of the statewide transportation plan, must not cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard in any areas; increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard in any area; or delay timely attainment of any standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones in any area. Control measures assumed in the analysis must be enforceable.

C. The choice of requirements in subparagraph (L)2.B. of this section and the methodology used to meet the requirements of part (L)2.B.(III) of this section must be determined through the interagency consultation process required in subparagraph (5)(C)1.G. through which the relevant recipients of Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. funds, the local air quality agency, the state air quality agency, and the state department of transportation should reach consensus about the option and methodology selected. EPA and DOT must be consulted through this process as well. In the event of unresolved disputes, conflicts may be escalated to the governor consistent with the procedure in subsection (5)(D), which applies for any state air agency comments on a conformity determination.

(10) *Criteria and Procedures—Latest Planning Assumptions.*

(A) Except as provided in this paragraph, the conformity determination, with respect to all other applicable criteria in sections (11)–(19), must be based upon the most recent planning assumptions in force at the time the conformity analysis begins. The conformity determination must satisfy the requirements of subsections (10)(B)–(F) of this rule using the planning assumptions available at the time the conformity analysis begins as determined through the interagency consultation process required in section (5). The "time the conformity analysis begins" for a transportation plan or TIP determination is the point at which the MPO or other designated agency begins to model the impact of the proposed transportation plan or TIP on travel and/or emissions. New data that becomes available after an analysis begins is required to be used in the conformity determination only if a significant delay in the analysis has occurred, as determined through interagency consultation.

(B) Assumptions must be derived from the estimates of current and future population, employment, travel, and congestion most recently developed by the MPO or other agency authorized to make such estimates and approved by the MPO. The conformity determination must also be based on the latest assumptions about current and future background concentrations. Any revisions to these estimates used as part of the conformity determination, including projected shifts in geographic location or level of population, employment, travel, and congestion, must be approved by the MPO, and shall be subject to consultation in accordance with section (5).

(C) The conformity determination for each transportation plan and TIP must discuss how transit operating policies (including fares and service levels) and assumed transit ridership have changed since the previous conformity determination.

(D) The conformity determination must include reasonable assumptions about transit service and increases in transit fares and road and bridge tolls over time.

(E) The conformity determination must use the latest

existing information regarding the effectiveness of the TCMs and other implementation plan measures which have already been implemented.

(F) Key assumptions shall be specified and included in the draft documents and supporting materials used for the inter-agency and public consultation required by section (5).

(11) Criteria and Procedures—Latest Emissions Model.

(A) The conformity determination must be based on the latest emission estimation model available. This criterion is satisfied if the most current version of the motor vehicle emissions model specified by EPA for use in the preparation or revision of implementation plans in that state or area is used for the conformity analysis.

(B) EPA will consult with DOT to establish a grace period following the specification of any new model.

1. The grace period will be no less than three (3) months and no more than twenty-four (24) months after notice of availability is published in the Federal Register.

2. The length of the grace period will depend on the degree of change in the model and the scope of replanning likely to be necessary by MPOs in order to assure conformity. If the grace period will be longer than three (3) months, EPA will announce the appropriate grace period in the Federal Register.

(C) Transportation plan and TIP conformity analyses for which the emissions analysis was begun during the grace period or before the Federal Register notice of availability of the latest emission model may continue to use the previous version of the model. Conformity determinations for projects may also be based on the previous model if the analysis was begun during the grace period or before the Federal Register notice of availability, and if the final environmental document for the project is issued no more than three (3) years after the issuance of the draft environmental document.

(12) Criteria and Procedures—Consultation. Conformity must be determined according to the consultation procedures in this rule and in the applicable implementation plan, and according to the public involvement procedures established in compliance with 23 CFR part 450. Until the implementation plan is fully approved by EPA, the conformity determination must be made according to paragraph (5)(A)2. and subsection (5)(E) and the requirements of 23 CFR part 450.

(13) Criteria and Procedures—Timely Implementation of TCMs.

(A) The transportation plan, TIP, or any FHWA/FTA project which is not from a conforming plan and TIP must provide for the timely implementation of TCMs from the applicable implementation plan.

(B) For transportation plans, this criterion is satisfied if the following two (2) conditions are met:

1. The transportation plan, in describing the envisioned future transportation system, provides for the timely completion or implementation of all TCMs in the applicable implementation plan which are eligible for funding under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws, consistent with schedules included in the applicable implementation plan; and

2. Nothing in the transportation plan interferes with the implementation of any TCM in the applicable implementation plan.

(C) For TIPs, this criterion is satisfied if the following conditions are met:

1. An examination of the specific steps and funding

source(s) needed to fully implement each TCM indicates that TCMs which are eligible for funding under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws, are on or ahead of the schedule established in the applicable implementation plan, or, if such TCMs are behind the schedule established in the applicable implementation plan, the MPO and DOT have determined that past obstacles to implementation of the TCMs have been identified and have been or are being overcome, and that all state and local agencies with influence over approvals or funding for TCMs are giving maximum priority to approval or funding of TCMs over other projects within their control, including projects in locations outside the nonattainment or maintenance area.

2. If TCMs in the applicable implementation plan have previously been programmed for federal funding but the funds have not been obligated and the TCMs are behind the schedule in the implementation plan, then the TIP cannot be found to conform if the funds intended for those TCMs are reallocated to projects in the TIP other than TCMs, or if there are no other TCMs in the TIP, if the funds are reallocated to projects in the TIP other than projects which are eligible for federal funding intended for air quality improvement projects, e.g., the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program; and

3. Nothing in the TIP may interfere with the implementation of any TCM in the applicable implementation plan.

(D) For FHWA/FTA projects which are not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP, this criterion is satisfied if the project does not interfere with the implementation of any TCM in the applicable implementation plan.

(14) Criteria and Procedures—Currently Conforming Transportation Plan and TIP. There must be a currently conforming transportation plan and currently conforming TIP at the time of project approval.

(A) Only one (1) conforming transportation plan or TIP may exist in an area at any time; conformity determinations of a previous transportation plan or TIP expire once the current plan or TIP is found to conform by DOT. The conformity determination on a transportation plan or TIP will also lapse if conformity is not determined according to the frequency requirements specified in section (4) of this rule.

(B) This criterion is not required to be satisfied at the time of project approval for a TCM specifically included in the applicable implementation plan, provided that all other relevant criteria of this subsection are satisfied.

(15) Criteria and Procedures—Projects From a Plan and TIP.

(A) The project must come from a conforming plan and program. If this criterion is not satisfied, the project must satisfy all criteria in Table 1 of subsection (9)(B) for a project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP. A project is considered to be from a conforming transportation plan if it meets the requirements of subsection (15)(B) of this rule and from a conforming program if it meets the requirements of subsection (15)(C) of this rule. Special provisions for TCMs in an applicable implementation plan are provided in subsection (15)(D) of this rule.

(B) A project is considered to be from a conforming transportation plan if one (1) of the following conditions applies:

1. For projects which are required to be identified in the transportation plan in order to satisfy section (6) Content of Transportation Plans of this rule, the project is specifically included in the conforming transportation plan and the project's design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were described in the transportation plan, or in a manner which would significantly impact use of the facility; or

2. For projects which are not required to be specifically identified in the transportation plan, the project is identified in the conforming transportation plan, or is consistent with the policies and purpose of the transportation plan and will not interfere with other projects specifically included in the transportation plan.

(C) A project is considered to be from a conforming program if the following conditions are met:

1. The project is included in the conforming TIP and the design concept and scope of the project were adequate at the time of the TIP conformity determination to determine its contribution to the TIP's regional emissions, and the project design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were described in the TIP; and

2. If the TIP describes a project design concept and scope which includes project-level emissions mitigation or control measures, written commitments to implement such measures must be obtained from the project sponsor and/or operator as required by subsection (25)(A) in order for the project to be considered from a conforming program. Any change in these mitigation or control measures that would significantly reduce their effectiveness constitutes a change in the design concept and scope of the project.

(D) TCMs. This criterion is not required to be satisfied for TCMs specifically included in an applicable implementation plan.

(16) Criteria and Procedures—Localized CO and PM₁₀ Violations (Hot Spots).

(A) This subsection applies at all times. The FHWA/FTA project must not cause or contribute to any new localized CO or PM₁₀ violations or increase the frequency or severity of any existing CO or PM₁₀ violations in CO and PM₁₀ nonattainment and maintenance areas. This criterion is satisfied if it is demonstrated that during the time frame of the transportation plan (or regional emissions analysis) no new local violations will be created and the severity or number of existing violations will not be increased as a result of the project. The demonstration must be performed according to the consultation requirements of subparagraph (5)(C)1.A. and the methodology requirements of section (23).

(B) This subsection applies for CO nonattainment areas as described in paragraph (9)(D)1. Each FHWA/FTA project must eliminate or reduce the severity and number of localized CO violations in the area substantially affected by the project (in CO nonattainment areas). This criteria is satisfied with respect to existing localized CO violations if it is demonstrated that during the time frame of the transportation plan (or regional emissions analysis) existing localized CO violations will be eliminated or reduced in severity and number as a result of the project. The demonstration must be performed according to the consultation requirements of subparagraph (5)(C)1.A. and the methodology requirements of section (23).

(17) Criteria and Procedures—Compliance with PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Control Measures. The FHWA/FTA project must comply with any PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} control measures in the applicable implementation plan. This criterion is satisfied if the project-level conformity determination contains a written commitment from the project sponsor to include in the final plans, specifications, and estimates for the project those control measures (for the purpose of limiting PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions from the construction activities and/or normal use and operation associated with the project) that are contained in the applicable implementation plan.

(18) Criteria and Procedures—Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget.

(A) The transportation plan, TIP, and project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP must be consistent with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) in the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission). This criterion applies as described in subsections (9)(C) through (L). This criterion is satisfied if it is demonstrated that emissions of the pollutants or pollutant precursors described in subsection (C) of this section are less than or equal to the motor vehicle emission budget(s) established in the applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission.

(B) Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated for each year for which the applicable (and/or submitted) implementation plan specifically establishes motor vehicle emissions budget(s), for the attainment year (if it is within the time frame of the transportation plan) for the last year of the transportation plan's forecast period, and for any intermediate years as necessary so that the years for which consistency is demonstrated are no more than ten (10) years apart, as follows:

1. Until a maintenance plan is submitted—

A. Emissions in each year (such as milestone years and the attainment year) for which the control strategy implementation plan revision establishes motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be less than or equal to that year's motor vehicle emissions budget(s); and

B. Emissions in years for which no motor vehicle emissions budget(s) are specifically established must be less than or equal to the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) established for the most recent prior year. For example, emissions in years after the attainment year for which the implementation plan does not establish a budget must be less than or equal to the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for the attainment year.

2. When a maintenance plan has been submitted—

A. Emissions must be less than or equal to the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) established for the last year of the maintenance plan, and for any other years for which the maintenance plan establishes motor vehicle emissions budgets. If the maintenance plan does not establish motor vehicle emissions budgets for any years other than the last year of the maintenance plan, the demonstration of consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be accompanied by a qualitative finding that there are no factors which would cause or contribute to a new violation or exacerbate an existing violation in the years before the last year of the maintenance plan. The interagency consultation process required by section (5) shall determine what must be considered in order to make such a finding;

B. For years after the last year of the maintenance plan, emissions must be less than or equal to the maintenance plan's motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for the last year of the maintenance plan;

C. If an approved and/or submitted control strategy implementation plan has established motor vehicle emissions budgets for years in the time frame of the transportation plan, emissions in these years must be less than or equal to the control strategy implementation plan's motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for these years; and

D. For any analysis years before the last year of the maintenance plan, emissions must be less than or equal to the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) established for the most recent prior year.

(C) Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated for each pollutant or pollutant precursor in subsection (2)(B) for which the area is in nonattainment or maintenance and for which the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) establishes a motor vehicle emissions budget.

(D) Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated by including emissions from the entire transportation system, including all regionally significant projects contained in the transportation plan and all other regionally significant highway and transit projects expected in the nonattainment or maintenance area in the time frame of the transportation plan.

1. Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated with a regional emissions analysis that meets the requirements of section (22) and subparagraph (5)(C)1.A.

2. The regional emissions analysis may be performed for any years in the time frame of the transportation plan provided they are not more than ten (10) years apart and provided the analysis is performed for the attainment year (if it is in the time frame of the transportation plan) and the last year of the plan's forecast period. Emissions in years for which consistency with motor vehicle emissions budgets must be demonstrated, as required in subsection (B) of this section, may be determined by interpolating between the years for which the regional emissions analysis is performed.

(E) Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets in Submitted Control Strategy Implementation Plan Revisions and Submitted Maintenance Plans.

1. Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budgets in submitted control strategy implementation plan revisions or maintenance plans must be demonstrated if EPA has declared the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) adequate for transportation conformity purposes, and the adequacy finding is effective. However, motor vehicle emissions budgets in submitted implementation plans do not supercede the motor vehicle emissions budgets in approved implementation plans for the same Clean Air Act requirement and the period of years addressed by the previously approved implementation plan, unless EPA specifies otherwise in its approval of a SIP.

2. If EPA has not declared an implementation plan submission's motor vehicle emissions budget(s) adequate for transportation conformity purposes, the budget(s) shall not be used to satisfy the requirements of this section. Consistency with the previously established motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated. If there are no previous approved implementation plans or implementation plan submissions with adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets, the interim emissions tests required by section (19) must be satisfied.

3. If EPA declares an implementation plan submission's motor vehicle emissions budget(s) inadequate for transportation conformity purposes after EPA had previously found the budget(s) adequate, and conformity of a transportation plan or TIP has already been determined by DOT using the budget(s), the conformity determination will remain valid. Projects included in that transportation plan or TIP could still satisfy sections (14) and (15), which require a currently conforming transportation plan and TIP to be in place at the time of a project's conformity determination and that projects come from a conforming transportation plan and TIP.

4. EPA will not find a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan to be adequate for transportation conformity purposes unless the following minimum criteria are satisfied:

A. The submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan was endorsed by the governor (or his or her designee) and was subject to a state public hearing;

B. Before the control strategy implementation plan or

maintenance plan was submitted to EPA, consultation among federal, state, and local agencies occurred; full implementation plan documentation was provided to EPA; and EPA's stated concerns, if any, were addressed;

C. The motor vehicle emissions budget(s) is clearly identified and precisely quantified;

D. The motor vehicle emissions budget(s), when considered together with all other emissions sources, is consistent with applicable requirements for reasonable further progress, attainment, or maintenance (whichever is relevant to the given implementation plan submission);

E. The motor vehicle emissions budget(s) is consistent with and clearly related to the emissions inventory and the control measures in the submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan; and

F. Revisions to previously submitted control strategy implementation plans or maintenance plans explain and document any changes to previously submitted budgets and control measures; impacts on point and area source emissions; any changes to established safety margins (see section (1) for definition); and reasons for the changes (including the basis for any changes related to emission factors or estimates of vehicle miles traveled).

5. Before determining the adequacy of a submitted motor vehicle emissions budget, EPA will review the state's compilation of public comments and response to comments that are required to be submitted with any implementation plan. EPA will document its consideration of such comments and responses in a letter to the state indicating the adequacy of the submitted motor vehicle emissions budget.

6. When the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) used to satisfy the requirements of this section are established by an implementation plan submittal that has not yet been approved or disapproved by EPA, the MPO and DOT's conformity determinations will be deemed to be a statement that the MPO and DOT are not aware of any information that would indicate that emissions consistent with the motor vehicle emissions budget will cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard; increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard; or delay timely attainment of any standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones.

(F) Adequacy Review Process for Implementation Plan Submissions. EPA will use the procedure listed in paragraph (F)1. or (F)2. of this section to review the adequacy of an implementation plan submission—

1. When EPA reviews the adequacy of an implementation plan submission prior to EPA's final action on the implementation plan—

A. EPA will notify the public through EPA's website when EPA receives an implementation plan submission that will be reviewed for adequacy;

B. The public will have a minimum of thirty (30) days to comment on the adequacy of the implementation plan submission. If the complete implementation plan is not accessible electronically through the Internet and a copy is requested within fifteen (15) days of the date of the website notice, the comment period will be extended for thirty (30) days from the date that a copy of the implementation plan is mailed;

C. After the public comment period closes, EPA will inform the state in writing whether EPA has found the submission adequate or inadequate for use in transportation conformity, including response to any comments submitted directly and review of comments submitted through the state process, or EPA will include the determination of adequacy or inadequacy in a proposed or final action approving or disapproving the implementation plan under subparagraph (F)2.C. of this section.

D. EPA will establish a Federal Register notice to inform the public of EPA's finding. If EPA finds the submission adequate, the effective date of this finding will be fifteen (15) days from the date the notice is published as established in the Federal Register notice, unless EPA is taking a final approval action on the SIP as described in subparagraph (F)2.C. of this section.

E. EPA will announce whether the implementation plan submission is adequate or inadequate for use in transportation conformity on EPA's website. The website will also include EPA's response to comments if any comments were received during the public comment period.

F. If after EPA has found a submission adequate, EPA has cause to reconsider this finding, EPA will repeat actions described in subparagraphs (F)1.A. through E or paragraph (F)2. of this section unless EPA determines that there is no need for additional public comment given the deficiencies of the implementation plan submission. In all cases where EPA reverses its previous finding to a finding of inadequacy under paragraph (F)1. of this section, such a finding will become effective immediately upon the date of EPA's letter to the state.

G. If after EPA has found a submission inadequate, EPA has cause to reconsider the adequacy of that budget, EPA will repeat actions described in subparagraphs (F)1.A. through E or paragraph (F)2. of this section.

2. When EPA reviews the adequacy of an implementation plan submission simultaneously with EPA's approval or disapproval of the implementation plan—

A. EPA's Federal Register notice of proposed or direct final rulemaking will serve to notify the public that EPA will be reviewing the implementation plan submission for adequacy.

B. The publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking will start a public comment period of at least thirty (30) days.

C. EPA will indicate whether the implementation plan submission is adequate and thus can be used for conformity either in EPA's final rulemaking or through the process described in subparagraphs (F)1.C. through E of this section. If EPA makes an adequacy finding through a final rulemaking that approves the implementation plan submission, such a finding will become effective upon the publication of EPA's approval in the Federal Register, or upon the effective date of EPA's approval if such action is conducted through direct final rulemaking. EPA will respond to comments received directly and review comments submitted through the state process and include the response to comments in the applicable docket.

(19) *Criteria and Procedures—Interim Emissions in Areas without Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets.*

(A) The transportation plan, TIP, and project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP must satisfy the interim emissions test(s) as described in subsections (9)(C) through (L). This criterion applies to the net effect of the action (transportation plan, TIP, or project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP) on motor vehicle emissions from the entire transportation system.

(B) *Ozone Areas.* The requirements of this paragraph apply to all one (1)-hour ozone and eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS areas, except for certain requirements as indicated. This criterion may be met—

1. In moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to the reasonable further progress requirements of CAA section 182(b)(1) if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) through (J) of this section demonstrates

that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section—

A. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are less than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; and

B. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are lower than—

(I) 1990 emissions by any nonzero amount, in areas for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS as described in subsection (9)(C); or

(II) 2002 emissions by any nonzero amount, in areas for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS as described in subsections (9)(D) and (E).

2. In marginal and below ozone nonattainment areas and other ozone nonattainment areas that are not subject to the reasonable further progress requirements of CAA section 182(b)(1) if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) through (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section—

A. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; or

B. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than—

(I) 1990 emissions, in areas for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS as described in subsection (9)(C); or

(II) 2002 emissions, in areas for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS as described in subsections (9)(D) and (E).

(C) *CO Areas.* This criterion may be met—

1. In moderate areas with design value greater than 12.7 ppm and serious CO nonattainment areas that are subject to CAA section 187(a)(7) if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) through (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section—

A. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are less than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; and

B. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are lower than 1990 emissions by any nonzero amount.

2. In moderate areas with design value less than 12.7 ppm and not classified CO nonattainment areas if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) through (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section—

A. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; or

B. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than 1990 emissions.

(D) *PM₁₀ and NO₂ Areas.* This criterion may be met in PM₁₀ and NO₂ nonattainment areas; a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) and (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section, one (1) of the following requirements is met—

1. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; or

2. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than baseline emissions. Baseline emissions are those estimated to have occurred during calendar year 1990, unless a conformity plan defines the baseline emissions for a PM_{10} area to be those occurring in a different calendar year for which a baseline emissions inventory was developed for the purpose of developing a control strategy implementation plan.

(E) $PM_{2.5}$ Areas. This criterion may be met in $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) and (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section, one (1) of the following requirements is met—

1. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; or

2. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than 2002 emissions.

(F) Pollutants. The regional emissions analysis must be performed for the following pollutants:

1. VOC in ozone areas;

2. NO_x in ozone areas, unless the EPA administrator determines that additional reductions of NO_x would not contribute to attainment;

3. CO in CO areas;

4. PM_{10} in PM_{10} areas;

5. VOC and/or NO_x in PM_{10} areas if the EPA regional administrator or the director of the state air agency has made a finding that one or both of such precursor emissions from within the area are a significant contributor to the PM_{10} nonattainment problem and has so notified the MPO and DOT;

6. NO_x in NO_2 areas.

7. $PM_{2.5}$ in $PM_{2.5}$ areas; and

8. Re-entrained road dust in $PM_{2.5}$ areas only if the EPA regional administrator or the director of the state air agency has made a finding that emissions from re-entrained road dust within the area are a significant contributor to the $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment problem and has so notified the MPO and DOT.

(G) Analysis Years.

1. The regional emissions analysis must be performed for analysis years that are no more than ten (10) years apart. The first analysis year must be no more than five (5) years beyond the year in which the conformity determination is being made. The last year of transportation plan's forecast period must also be an analysis year.

2. For areas using subparagraphs (B)2.A., (C)2.A. and paragraphs (D)1., and (E)1. of this section, a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) and (J) of this section would not be required for analysis years in which the transportation projects and planning assumption in the "Action" and "Baseline" scenarios are exactly the same. In such a case, subsection (A) of this section can be satisfied by documenting that the transportation projects and planning assumptions in both scenarios are exactly the same, and consequently, the emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario for such analysis years.

(H) "Baseline" Scenario. The regional emissions analysis required by subsections (B) through (E) of this section must estimate the emissions that would result from the "Baseline" scenario in each analysis year. The "Baseline" scenario must be defined for each of the analysis years. The

"Baseline" scenario is the future transportation system that will result from current programs, including the following (except that exempt projects listed in section (26) and projects exempt from regional emissions analysis as listed in section (27) need not be explicitly considered):

1. All in-place regionally significant highway and transit facilities, services and activities;

2. All ongoing travel demand management or transportation system management activities; and

3. Completion of all regionally significant projects, regardless of funding source, which are currently under construction or are undergoing right-of-way acquisition (except for hardship acquisition and protective buying); come from the first year of the previously conforming transportation plan and/or TIP; or have completed the NEPA process.

(I) "Action" Scenario. The regional emissions analysis required by subsections (B) through (E) of this section must estimate the emissions that would result from the "Action" scenario in each analysis year. The "Action" scenario must be defined for each of the analysis years. The "Action" scenario is the transportation system that would result from the implementation of the proposed action (transportation plan, TIP, or project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP) and all other expected regionally significant projects in the nonattainment area. The "Action" scenario must include the following (except that exempt projects listed in section (26) and projects exempt from regional emissions analysis as listed in section (27) need not be explicitly considered):

1. All facilities, services, and activities in the "Baseline" scenario;

2. Completion of all TCMs and regionally significant projects (including facilities, services, and activities) specifically identified in the proposed transportation plan which will be operational or in effect in the analysis year, except that regulatory TCMs may not be assumed to begin at a future time unless the regulation is already adopted by the enforcing jurisdiction or the TCM is identified in the applicable implementation plan;

3. All travel demand management programs and transportation system management activities known to the MPO, but not included in the applicable implementation plan or utilizing any federal funding or approval, which have been fully adopted and/or funded by the enforcing jurisdiction or sponsoring agency since the last conformity determination;

4. The incremental effects of any travel demand management programs and transportation system management activities known to the MPO, but not included in the applicable implementation plan or utilizing any federal funding or approval, which were adopted and/or funded prior to the date of the last conformity determination, but which have been modified since then to be more stringent or effective;

5. Completion of all expected regionally significant highway and transit projects which are not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP; and

6. Completion of all expected regionally significant non-FHWA/FTA highway and transit projects that have clear funding sources and commitments leading toward their implementation and completion by the analysis year.

(J) Projects not from a Conforming Transportation Plan and TIP. For the regional emissions analysis required by subsections (B) through (E) of this section, if the project which is not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP is a modification of a project currently in the plan or TIP, the "Baseline" scenario must include the project with its original design concept and scope, and the "Action" scenario must include the project with its new design concept and scope.

(20) Consequences of Control Strategy Implementation Plan Failures.

(A) Disapprovals.

1. If EPA disapproves any submitted control strategy implementation plan revision (with or without a protective finding), the conformity status of the transportation plan and TIP shall lapse on the date that highway sanctions as a result of the disapproval are imposed on the nonattainment area under section 179(b)(1) of the CAA. No new transportation plan, TIP, or project may be found to conform until another control strategy implementation plan revision fulfilling the same CAA requirements is submitted and conformity to this submission is determined.

2. If EPA disapproves a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision without making a protective finding, only projects in the first three (3) years of the currently conforming transportation plan and TIP may be found to conform. This means that beginning on the effective date of disapproval without a protective finding, no transportation plan, TIP, or project not in the first three (3) years of the currently conforming transportation plan and TIP may be found to conform until another control strategy implementation plan revision fulfilling the same CAA requirements is submitted, EPA finds its motor vehicle emissions budget(s) adequate pursuant to section (18) of this rule or approves the submission, and conformity to the implementation plan revision is determined.

3. In disapproving a control strategy implementation plan revision, EPA would give a protective finding where a submitted plan contains adopted control measures or written commitments to adopt enforceable control measures that fully satisfy the emissions reductions requirements relevant to the statutory provision for which the implementation plan revision was submitted, such as reasonable further progress or attainment.

(B) Failure to Submit and Incompleteness. In areas where EPA notifies the state, MPO, and DOT of the state's failure to submit a control strategy implementation plan or submission of an incomplete control strategy implementation plan revision, (either of which initiates the sanction process under CAA section 179 or 110(m)), the conformity status of the transportation plan and TIP shall lapse on the date that highway sanctions are imposed on the nonattainment area for such failure under section 179(b)(1) of the CAA, unless the failure has been remedied and acknowledged by a letter from the EPA regional administrator.

(C) Federal Implementation Plans. If EPA promulgates a federal implementation plan that contains motor vehicle emissions budget(s) as a result of a state failure, the conformity lapse imposed by this section because of that state failure is removed.

(21) Requirements for Adoption or Approval of Projects by Other Recipients of Funds Designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C.

(A) Except as provided in subsection (B) of this section, no recipient of federal funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. shall adopt or approve a regionally significant highway or transit project, regardless of funding source, unless the recipient finds that the requirements of one (1) of the following are met:

1. The project comes from the currently conforming transportation plan and TIP, and the project's design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were included in the regional emissions analysis for that transportation plan and TIP;

2. The project is included in the regional emissions analysis for the currently conforming transportation plan and

TIP conformity determination (even if the project is not strictly included in the transportation plan or TIP for the purpose of MPO project selection or endorsement) and the project's design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were included in the regional emissions analysis; or

3. A new regional emissions analysis including the project and the currently conforming transportation plan and TIP demonstrates that the transportation plan and TIP would still conform if the project were implemented (consistent with the requirements of sections (18) and/or (19) for a project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP).

(B) In isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas subject to subsection (9)(A), no recipient of federal funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. shall adopt or approve a regionally significant highway or transit project, regardless of funding source, unless the recipient finds that the requirements of one (1) of the following are met:

1. The project was included in the regional emissions analysis supporting the most recent conformity determination that reflects the portion of the statewide transportation plan and statewide TIP which are in the nonattainment or maintenance area, and the project's design concept and scope has not changed significantly; or

2. A new regional emissions analysis including the project and all other regionally significant projects expected in the nonattainment or maintenance area demonstrates that those projects in the statewide transportation plan and statewide TIP which are in the nonattainment or maintenance area would still conform if the project was implemented (consistent with the requirements of sections (18) and/or (19) for projects not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP).

(C) Notwithstanding subsections (A) and (B) of this section, in nonattainment and maintenance areas subject to subsection (9)(J) or (K) for a given pollutant/precursor and NAAQS, no recipient of federal funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. shall adopt or approve a regionally significant highway or transit project, regardless of funding source, unless the recipient finds that the requirements of one (1) of the following are met for that pollutant/precursor and NAAQS:

1. The project was included in the most recent conformity determination for the transportation plan and TIP and the project's design concept and scope has not changed significantly; or

2. The project was included in the most recent conformity determination that reflects the portion of the statewide transportation plan and statewide TIP which are in the nonattainment or maintenance area, and the project's design concept and scope has not changed significantly.

(22) Procedures for Determining Regional Transportation-Related Emissions.

(A) General Requirements.

1. The regional emissions analysis required by section (18) and section (19) of this rule for the transportation plan, TIP, or project not from a conforming plan and TIP must include all regionally significant projects expected in the nonattainment or maintenance area. The analysis shall include FHWA/FTA projects proposed in the transportation plan and TIP and all other regionally significant projects which are disclosed to the MPO as required by section (5) of this rule. Projects which are not regionally significant are not required to be explicitly modeled, but vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from such projects must be estimated in accordance with reasonable professional practice. The effects of TCMs

and similar projects that are not regionally significant may also be estimated in accordance with reasonable professional practice.

2. The emissions analysis may not include for emissions reduction credit any TCMs or other measures in the applicable implementation plan which have been delayed beyond the scheduled date(s) until such time as their implementation has been assured. If the measure has been partially implemented and it can be demonstrated that it is providing quantifiable emission reduction benefits, the emissions analysis may include that emissions reduction credit.

3. Emissions reduction credit from projects, programs, or activities which require a regulatory action in order to be implemented may not be included in the emissions analysis unless—

A. The regulatory action is already adopted by the enforcing jurisdiction;

B. The project, program, or activity is included in the applicable implementation plan;

C. The control strategy implementation plan submission or maintenance plan submission that establishes the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for the purposes of section (18) contains a written commitment to the project, program, or activity by the agency with authority to implement it; or

D. EPA has approved an opt-in to a federally enforced program, EPA has promulgated the program (if the control program is a federal responsibility, such as tailpipe standards), or the Clean Air Act requires the program without need for individual state action and without any discretionary authority for EPA to set its stringency, delay its effective date, or not implement the program.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph (22)(A)3. of this rule, emission reduction credit from control measures that are not included in the transportation plan and TIP and that do not require a regulatory action in order to be implemented may not be included in the emissions analysis unless the conformity determination includes written commitments to implementation from the appropriate entities.

A. Persons or entities voluntarily committing to control measures must comply with the obligations of such commitments.

B. Written commitments to mitigation measures must be obtained prior to a conformity determination, and project sponsors must comply with such commitments.

5. A regional emissions analysis for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of section (19) must make the same assumptions in both the "Baseline" and "Action" scenarios regarding control measures that are external to the transportation system itself, such as vehicle tailpipe or evaporative emission standards, limits on gasoline volatility, vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, and oxygenated or reformulated gasoline or diesel fuel.

6. The ambient temperatures used for the regional emissions analysis shall be consistent with those used to establish the emissions budget in the applicable implementation plan. All other factors, for example the fraction of travel in a hot stabilized engine mode, must be consistent with the applicable implementation plan, unless modified after interagency consultation in accordance with subparagraph (5)(C)1.A. to incorporate additional or more geographically specific information or represent a logically estimated trend in such factors beyond the period considered in the applicable implementation plan.

7. Reasonable methods shall be used to estimate nonattainment or maintenance area vehicle miles traveled (VMT) on off-network roadways within the urban transportation planning area, and on roadways outside the urban transportation planning area.

(B) Regional emissions analysis in serious, severe, and extreme ozone nonattainment areas must meet the requirements of paragraphs (B)1. through 3. of this section if their metropolitan planning area contains an urbanized area population over two hundred thousand (200,000).

1. Beginning January 1, 1997, estimates of regional transportation-related emissions used to support conformity determinations must be made at a minimum using network-based travel models according to procedures and methods that are available and in practice and supported by current and available documentation. These procedures, methods, and practices are available from DOT and will be updated periodically. Agencies must discuss these modeling procedures and practices through the interagency consultation process, as required by subparagraph (5)(C)1.A. Network-based travel models must at a minimum satisfy the following requirements—

A. Network-based travel models must be validated against observed counts (peak and off-peak, if possible) for a base year that is not more than ten (10) years prior to the date of the conformity determination. Model forecasts must be analyzed for reasonableness and compared to historical trends and other factors, and the results must be documented;

B. Land use, population, employment, and other network-based travel model assumptions must be documented and based on the best available information;

C. Scenarios of land development and use must be consistent with the future transportation system alternatives for which emissions are being estimated. The distribution of employment and residences for different transportation options must be reasonable;

D. A capacity-sensitive assignment methodology must be used, and emissions estimates must be based on a methodology which differentiates between peak and off-peak link volumes and speeds and uses speeds based on final assigned volumes;

E. Zone-to-zone travel impedances used to distribute trips between origin and destination pairs must be in reasonable agreement with the travel times that are estimated from final assigned traffic volumes. Where use of transit currently is anticipated to be a significant factor in satisfying transportation demand, these times should also be used for modeling mode splits; and

F. Network-based travel models must be reasonably sensitive to changes in the time(s), cost(s), and other factors affecting travel choices.

2. Reasonable methods in accordance with good practice must be used to estimate traffic speeds and delays in a manner that is sensitive to the estimated volume of travel on each roadway segment represented in the network-based travel model.

3. Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) estimates of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) shall be considered the primary measure of VMT within the portion of the nonattainment or maintenance area and for the functional classes of roadways included in HPMS, for urban areas which are sampled on a separate urban area basis. For areas with network-based travel models, a factor (or factors) may be developed to reconcile and calibrate the network-based travel model estimates of VMT in the base year of its validation to the HPMS estimates for the same period. These factors may then be applied to model estimates of future VMT. In this factoring process, consideration will be given to differences between HPMS and network-based travel models, such as differences in the facility coverage of the HPMS and the modeled network description. Locally developed count-based programs and other departures from these procedures are permitted subject to the interagency consultation procedures of subparagraph (5)(C)1.A.

(C) Two (2)-Year Grace Period for Regional Emissions Analysis Requirements in Certain Ozone and CO Areas. The requirements of subsection (B) of this section apply to such areas or portions of such areas that have not previously been required to meet these requirements for any existing NAAQS two (2) years from the following:

1. The effective date of EPA's reclassification of an ozone or CO nonattainment area that has an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000) to serious or above;

2. The official notice by the Census Bureau that determines the urbanized area population of a serious or above ozone or CO nonattainment area to be greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000); or

3. The effective date of EPA's action that classifies a newly designated ozone or CO nonattainment area that has an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000) as serious or above.

(D) In all areas not otherwise subject to subsection (B) of this section, regional emissions analyses must use those procedures described in subsection (B) of this section if the use of those procedures has been the previous practice of the MPO. Otherwise, areas not subject to subsection (B) of this section may estimate regional emissions using any appropriate methods that account for VMT growth by, for example, extrapolating historical VMT or projecting future VMT by considering growth in population and historical growth trends for VMT per person. These methods must also consider future economic activity, transit alternatives, and transportation system policies.

(E) PM_{10} from Construction-Related Fugitive Dust.

1. For areas in which the implementation plan does not identify construction-related fugitive PM_{10} as a contributor to the nonattainment problem, the fugitive PM_{10} emissions associated with highway and transit project construction are not required to be considered in the regional emissions analysis.

2. In PM_{10} nonattainment and maintenance areas with implementation plans which identify construction-related fugitive PM_{10} as a contributor to the nonattainment problem, the regional PM_{10} emissions analysis shall consider construction-related fugitive PM_{10} and shall account for the level of construction activity, the fugitive PM_{10} control measures in the applicable implementation plan, and the dust-producing capacity of the proposed activities.

(F) $PM_{2.5}$ from Construction-Related Fugitive Dust.

1. For $PM_{2.5}$ areas in which the implementation plan does not identify construction-related fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ as a significant contributor to the nonattainment problem, the fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ emissions associated with highway and transit project construction are not required to be considered in the regional emissions analysis.

2. In $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment and maintenance areas with implementation plans which identify construction-related fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ as a significant contributor to the nonattainment problem, the regional $PM_{2.5}$ emissions analysis shall consider construction-related fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ and shall account for the level of construction activity, the fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ control measures in the applicable implementation plan, and the dust-producing capacity of the proposed activities.

(G) Reliance on Previous Regional Emissions Analysis.

1. Conformity determinations for a new transportation plan and/or TIP may be demonstrated to satisfy the requirements of section (18) Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget or section (19) Interim Emissions in Areas without Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets of this rule without new regional analysis if the previous regional emissions analysis also

applies to the new plan and/or TIP. This requires a demonstration that—

- A. The new plan and/or TIP contains all projects which must be started in the plan and TIP's time frames in order to achieve the highway and transit system envisioned by the transportation plan;

- B. All plan and TIP projects which are regionally significant are included in the transportation plan with design concept and scope adequate to determine their contribution to the transportation plan's and/or TIP's regional emissions at the time of the previous conformity determination;

- C. The design concept and scope of each regionally significant project in the new plan and/or TIP is not significantly different from that described in the previous transportation plan; and

- D. The previous regional emissions analysis is consistent with the requirements of section (18) (including that conformity to all currently applicable budgets is demonstrated) and/or section (19), as applicable.

2. A project which is not from a conforming transportation plan and a conforming TIP may be demonstrated to satisfy the requirements of section (18) or section (19) of this rule without additional regional emissions analysis if allocating funds to the project will not delay the implementation of projects in the transportation plan or TIP which are necessary to achieve the highway and transit system envisioned by the transportation plan, the previous regional emissions analysis is still consistent with the requirements of section (18) (including that conformity to all currently applicable budgets is demonstrated) and/or section (19) as applicable, and if the project is either—

- A. Not regionally significant; or

- B. Included in the conforming transportation plan (even if it is not specifically included in the latest conforming TIP) with design concept and scope adequate to determine its contribution to the transportation plan's regional emissions at the time of the transportation plan's conformity determination, and the design concept and scope of the project is not significantly different from that described in the transportation plan.

3. A conformity determination that relies on subsection (G) of this section does not satisfy the frequency requirements of subsection (4)(B) or (C).

(23) Procedures for Determining Localized CO and PM_{10} Concentrations (Hot-Spot Analysis).

(A) CO Hot-Spot Analysis.

1. The demonstrations required by section (16) must be based on quantitative analysis using air quality models, databases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR part 51, Appendix W (Guideline on Air Quality Models). These procedures shall be used in the following cases, unless different procedures developed through the interagency consultation process required in section (5) and approved by the EPA regional administrator are used:

- A. For projects in or affecting locations, areas, or categories of sites which are identified in the applicable implementation plan as sites of violation or possible violation;

- B. For projects affecting intersections that are at Level-of-Service D, E, or F, or those that will change to Level-of-Service D, E, or F because of increased traffic volumes related to the project;

- C. For any project affecting one (1) or more of the top three (3) intersections in the nonattainment or maintenance area with highest traffic volumes, as identified in the applicable implementation plan; and

- D. For any project affecting one (1) or more of the top three (3) intersections in the nonattainment or maintenance

area with the worst level-of-service, as identified in the applicable implementation plan.

2. In cases other than those described in paragraph (A)1. of this section, the demonstrations required by section (16) may be based on either—

A. Quantitative methods that represent reasonable and common professional practice; or

B. A quantitative consideration of local factors, if this can provide a clear demonstration that the requirements of section (16) are met.

(B) PM_{10} Hot-Spot Analysis.

1. The hot-spot demonstration required by section (16) must be based on quantitative analysis methods for the following types of projects:

A. Projects which are located at sites at which violations have been verified by monitoring;

B. Projects which are located at sites which have vehicle and roadway emission and dispersion characteristics that are essentially identical to those of sites with verified violations (including sites near one at which a violation has been monitored); and

C. New or expanded bus and rail terminals and transfer points which increase the number of diesel vehicles congregating at a single location.

2. Where quantitative analysis methods are not required, the demonstration required by section (16) may be based on a qualitative consideration of local factors.

3. The identification of the sites described in subparagraphs (B)1.A. and B. of this section, and other cases where quantitative methods are appropriate, shall be determined through the interagency consultation process required in section (5). DOT may choose to make a categorical conformity determination on bus and rail terminals or transfer points based on appropriate modeling of various terminal sizes, configurations, and activity levels.

4. The requirements for quantitative analysis contained in subsection (23)(B) will not take effect until EPA releases modeling guidance on this subject and announces in the Federal Register that these requirements are in effect.

(C) General Requirements.

1. Estimated pollutant concentrations must be based on the total emissions burden which may result from the implementation of the project, summed together with future background concentrations. The total concentrations must be estimated and analyzed at appropriate receptor locations in the area substantially affected by the project.

2. Hot-spot analyses must include the entire project, and may be performed only after the major design features which will significantly impact concentrations have been identified. The future background concentration should be estimated by multiplying current background by the ratio of future to current traffic and the ratio of future to current emission factors.

3. Hot-spot analysis assumptions must be consistent with those in the regional emissions analysis for those inputs which are required for both analyses.

4. PM_{10} or CO mitigation or control measures shall be assumed in the hot-spot analysis only where there are written commitments from the project sponsor and/or operator to implement such measures, as required by subsection (25)(A).

5. CO and PM_{10} hot-spot analyses are not required to consider construction-related activities which cause temporary increases in emissions. Each site which is affected by construction-related activities shall be considered separately, using established "Guideline" methods. Temporary increases are defined as those which occur only during the construction phase and last five (5) years or less at any individual site.

(24) Using the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget in the Applicable Implementation Plan (or Implementation Plan Submission).

(A) In interpreting an applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) with respect to its motor vehicle emissions budget(s), the MPO and DOT may not infer additions to the budget(s) that are not explicitly intended by the implementation plan (or submission). Unless the implementation plan explicitly quantifies the amount by which motor vehicle emissions could be higher while still allowing a demonstration of compliance with the milestone, attainment, or maintenance requirement and explicitly states an intent that some or all of this additional amount should be available to the MPO and DOT in the emission budget for conformity purposes, the MPO may not interpret the budget to be higher than the implementation plan's estimate of future emissions. This applies in particular to applicable implementation plans (or submissions) which demonstrate that after implementation of control measures in the implementation plan—

1. Emissions from all sources will be less than the total emissions that would be consistent with a required demonstration of an emissions reduction milestone;

2. Emissions from all sources will result in achieving attainment prior to the attainment deadline and/or ambient concentrations in the attainment deadline year will be lower than needed to demonstrate attainment; or

3. Emissions will be lower than needed to provide for continued maintenance.

(B) A conformity demonstration shall not trade emissions among budgets which the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) allocates for different pollutants or precursors, or among budgets allocated to motor vehicles and other sources, unless the implementation plan establishes mechanisms for such trades.

(C) If the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) estimates future emissions by geographic subarea of the nonattainment area, the MPO and DOT are not required to consider this to establish subarea budgets, unless the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) explicitly indicates an intent to create such subarea budgets for the purposes of conformity.

(D) If a nonattainment area includes more than one MPO, the implementation plan may establish motor vehicle emissions budgets for each MPO, or else the MPOs must collectively make a conformity determination for the entire nonattainment area.

(25) Enforceability of Design Concept and Scope and Project-Level Mitigation and Control Measures.

(A) Prior to determining that a transportation project is in conformity, the MPO, other recipient of funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C., FHWA, or FTA must obtain from the project sponsor and/or operator written commitments to implement in the construction of the project and operation of the resulting facility or service any project-level mitigation or control measures which are identified as conditions for NEPA process completion with respect to local PM_{10} or CO impacts. Before a conformity determination is made, written commitments must also be obtained for project-level mitigation or control measures which are conditions for making conformity determinations for a transportation plan or TIP and are included in the project design concept and scope which is used in the regional emissions analysis required by sections (18) Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget and (19) Interim Emissions in Areas without Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets or used in the project-level hot-spot analysis required by section (16).

(B) Project sponsors voluntarily committing to mitigation measures to facilitate positive conformity determinations must comply with the obligations of such commitments.

(C) Written commitments to mitigation measures must be obtained prior to a conformity determination, and project sponsors must comply with such commitments.

(D) If the MPO or project sponsor believes the mitigation or control measure is no longer necessary for conformity, the project sponsor or operator may be relieved of its obligation to implement the mitigation or control measure if it can demonstrate that the applicable emission budget requirements of section (18) and interim emission requirements of section (19) are satisfied without the mitigation or control measure, and so notifies the agencies involved in the inter-agency consultation process required under section (5). The MPO and DOT must find that the transportation plan and TIP still satisfy the applicable requirements of sections (18) and/or (19), and therefore that the conformity determinations for the transportation plan, TIP, and project are still valid. This finding is subject to the applicable public consultation requirements in subsection (5)(E) for conformity determination for projects.

(26) *Exempt Projects.* Notwithstanding the other requirements of this rule, highway and transit projects of the types listed in Table 2 of this section are exempt from the requirement to determine conformity. Such projects may proceed toward implementation even in the absence of a conforming transportation plan and TIP. A particular action of the type listed in Table 2 of this section is not exempt if the MPO in consultation with other agencies (see subparagraph (5)(C)1.C.), the EPA, and the FHWA (in the case of a highway project) or the FTA (in the case of a transit project) concur that it has potentially adverse emissions impacts for any reason. The state and the MPO must ensure that exempt projects do not interfere with TCM implementation. Table 2 follows:

Table 2—Exempt Projects

Safety

Railroad/highway crossing

Hazard elimination program

Safer nonfederal-aid system roads

Shoulder improvements

Increasing sight distance

Safety improvement program

Traffic control devices and operating assistance other than signalization projects

Railroad/highway crossing warning devices

Guardrails, median barriers, crash cushions

Pavement resurfacing or rehabilitation

Pavement marking demonstration

Emergency relief (23 U.S.C. 125)

Fencing

Skid treatments

Safety roadside rest areas

Adding medians

Truck climbing lanes outside the urbanized area

Lighting improvements

Widening narrow pavements or reconstructing bridges (no additional travel lanes)

Emergency truck pullovers

Mass Transit

Operating assistance to transit agencies

Purchase of support vehicles

Rehabilitation of transit vehicles¹

Purchase of office, shop, and operating equipment for existing facilities

Purchase of operating equipment for vehicles (e.g., radios, fare boxes, lifts, etc.)

Construction or renovation of power, signal, and communications systems

Construction of small passenger shelters and information kiosks

Reconstruction or renovation of transit buildings and structures (e.g., rail or bus buildings, storage and maintenance facilities, stations, terminals, and ancillary structures)

Rehabilitation or reconstruction of track structures, track, and trackbed in existing rights-of-way

Purchase of new buses and rail cars to replace existing vehicles or for minor expansions of the fleet¹

Construction of new bus or rail storage/maintenance facilities categorically excluded in 23 CFR part 771

Air Quality

Continuation of ride-sharing and van-pooling promotion activities at current levels

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities

Other

Specific activities which do not involve or lead directly to construction, such as—

Planning and technical studies

Grants for training and research programs

Planning activities conducted pursuant to Titles 23 and 49 U.S.C.

Federal-aid systems revisions

Engineering to assess social, economic, and environmental effects of the proposed action or alternatives to that action

Noise attenuation

Emergency or hardship advance land acquisitions (23 CFR 710.503)

Acquisition of scenic easements

Plantings, landscaping, etc.

Sign removal

Directional and informational signs

Transportation enhancement activities (except rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities)

Repair of damage caused by natural disasters, civil unrest, or terrorist acts, except projects involving substantial functional, locational, or capacity changes

¹Note—In PM₁₀ nonattainment or maintenance areas, such projects are exempt only if they are in compliance with control measures in the applicable implementation plan.

(27) *Projects Exempt From Regional Emissions Analyses.* Notwithstanding the other requirements of this rule, highway and transit projects of the types listed in Table 3 of this section are exempt from regional emissions analysis requirements. These projects may then proceed to the project development process even in the absence of a conforming transportation plan and TIP. A particular action of the type listed in Table 3 of this section is not exempt from regional emissions analysis if the MPO in consultation with other agencies (see subparagraph (5)(C)1.C.), the EPA, and the FHWA (in the case of a highway project) or the FTA (in the case of a transit project) concur that it has potential regional impacts for any reason. Table 3 follows:

Table 3—Projects Exempt from Regional Emissions Analyses

Intersection channelization projects

Intersection signalization projects at individual intersections

Interchange reconfiguration projects

Changes in vertical and horizontal alignment

*Truck size and weight inspection stations
Bus terminals and transfer points*

(28) *Traffic Signal Synchronization Projects.* Traffic signal synchronization projects may be approved, funded, and implemented without satisfying the requirements of this section. However, all subsequent regional emissions analyses required by sections (18) and (19) for transportation plans, TIPs, or projects not from a conforming plan and TIP must include such regionally significant traffic signal synchronization projects.]

AUTHORITY: section 643.050, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Oct. 4, 1994, effective May 28, 1995. Amended: Filed May 1, 1996, effective Dec. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed June 15, 1998, effective Jan. 30, 1999. Amended: Filed Feb. 14, 2003, effective Sept. 30, 2003. Amended: Filed April 1, 2005, effective Dec. 30, 2005. Amended: Filed Oct. 24, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed amendment will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed amendment will not cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: A public hearing on this proposed amendment will begin at 9:00 a.m., February 1, 2007. The public hearing will be held at the Lewis and Clark State Office Building, 1101 Riverside Drive, 1st Floor, Lacharrette Conference Room, Jefferson City, MO 65101. Opportunity to be heard at the hearing shall be afforded any interested person. Written request to be heard should be submitted at least seven (7) days prior to the hearing to Director, Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program, PO Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176, (573) 751-4817. Interested persons, whether or not heard, may submit a written statement of their views until 5:00 p.m., February 8, 2007. Written comments shall be sent to Chief, Operations Section, Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program, PO Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176.

**Title 10—DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Division 10—Air Conservation Commission
Chapter 5—Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution
Control Rules Specific to the St. Louis Metropolitan
Area**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

10 CSR 10-5.480 St. Louis Area Transportation Conformity Requirements. The commission proposes to amend the purpose, delete original sections (2) through (4) and (6) through (28), add new sections (1), (4) and (5), and renumber and amend original sections (1) and (5). If the commission adopts this rule action, it will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to replace the current rule in the Missouri State Implementation Plan. The evidence supporting the need for this proposed rulemaking is available for viewing at the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program at the address and phone number listed in the Notice of Public Hearing at the end of this rule. More information concerning this rulemaking can be found at the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Environmental Regulatory Agenda website, www.dnr.mo.gov/regs/regagenda.htm.

PURPOSE: This rule implements section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671), and the related require-

ments of 23 U.S.C. 109(j), with respect to the conformity of transportation plans, programs, and projects which are developed, funded, or approved by the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), and by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) or other recipients of funds under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws (49 U.S.C. Chapter 53). This rule sets forth policy, criteria, and procedures for demonstrating and assuring conformity of such activities to the applicable implementation plan, developed pursuant to section 110 and Part D of the CAA. This rule applies to the St. Louis ozone and PM_{2.5} nonattainment and carbon monoxide maintenance areas. This amendment will make changes to the current rule requiring transportation plans, programs, and projects to conform to state air quality implementation plans. This amendment will adopt specific revisions to the Federal Transportation Conformity Rule as amended August 10, 2005. The evidence supporting the need for this proposed rulemaking, per section 536.016, RSMo, is the **Interim Guidance for Implementing the Transportation Conformity Provisions in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users** dated February 14, 2006.

PURPOSE: This rule implements section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 [et seq.]-7671), and the related requirements of 23 U.S.C. 109(j), with respect to the conformity of transportation plans, programs, and projects which are developed, funded, or approved by the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), and by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) or other recipients of funds under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws (49 U.S.C. Chapter 53). This rule sets forth policy, criteria, and procedures for demonstrating and assuring conformity of such activities to the applicable implementation plan, developed pursuant to section 110 and Part D of the CAA. This rule applies to the St. Louis ozone and PM_{2.5} nonattainment and carbon monoxide maintenance areas.

(1) Applicability.

(A) This rule applies to the St. Louis ozone and PM_{2.5} nonattainment and carbon monoxide maintenance areas.

(B) This rule meets the requirements for state transportation conformity state implementation plans as provided in section 6011(f)(4) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, Public Law 109-59, signed August 10, 2005.

(C) The Federal Transportation Conformity Rule (for reference) is located at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 93.100 through 93.129.

[(1)](2) Definitions. Definitions of certain terms specified in this rule may be found in 10 CSR 10-6.020.

[(A) Terms used but not defined in this rule shall have the meaning given them by the Clean Air Act (CAA), Titles 23 and 49 United States Code (U.S.C.), other United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, other United States Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations, or other state or local air quality or transportation rules, in that order of priority. Definitions for some terms used in this rule may be found in 10 CSR 10-6.020.

(B) Additional definitions specific to this rule are as follows:

1. One (1)-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)—the one (1)-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard codified at 40 CFR 50.9;

2. Eight (8)-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)—the eight (8)-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard codified at 40 CFR 50.10;

3. Applicable implementation plan—defined in section 302(q) of the CAA, the portion (or portions) of the state implementation plan for ozone or carbon monoxide (CO), or most recent revision thereof, which has been approved

under section 110, or promulgated under section 110(c), or promulgated or approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 301(d) and which implements the relevant requirements of the CAA;

4. CAA—the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

5. Cause or contribute to a new violation for a project—

A. To cause or contribute to a new violation of a standard in the area substantially affected by the project or over a region which would otherwise not be in violation of the standard during the future period in question, if the project were not implemented; or

B. To contribute to a new violation in a manner that would increase the frequency or severity of a new violation of a standard in such area;

6. Clean data—air quality monitoring data determined by EPA to meet the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 58 that indicate attainment of the national ambient quality standard;

7. Consultation—in the transportation conformity process, one (1) party confers with another identified party, provides all information to that party needed for meaningful input, and considers the views of that party and responds to those views in a timely, substantive written manner prior to any final decision on such action. Such views and written response shall be made part of the record of any decision or action;

8. Control strategy implementation plan revision—the implementation plan which contains specific strategies for controlling the emissions of and reducing ambient levels of pollutants in order to satisfy CAA requirements for demonstrations of reasonable further progress and attainment (including implementation plan revisions submitted to satisfy CAA sections 172(c), 182(b)(1), 182(c)(2)(A), 182(c)(2)(B), 187(a)(7), 187(g), 189(a)(1)(B), 189(b)(1)(A), and 189(d); sections 192(a) and 192(b), for nitrogen dioxide; and any other applicable CAA provision requiring a demonstration of reasonable further progress or attainment);

9. Design concept—the type of facility identified by the project, e.g., freeway, expressway, arterial highway, grade-separated highway, reserved right-of-way rail transit, mixed traffic rail transit, exclusive busway, etc.;

10. Design scope—the design aspects which will affect the proposed facility's impact on regional emissions, usually as they relate to vehicle or person carrying capacity and control, e.g., number of lanes or tracks to be constructed or added, length of project, signalization, access control including approximate number and location of interchanges, preferential treatment for high-occupancy vehicles, etc.;

11. Donut areas—geographic areas outside a metropolitan planning area boundary, but inside the boundary of a nonattainment or maintenance area that contains any part of a metropolitan area(s). These areas are not isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas;

12. DOT—the United States Department of Transportation;

13. EPA—the Environmental Protection Agency;

14. FHWA—the Federal Highway Administration of DOT;

15. FHWA/FTA project—for the purpose of this rule, any highway or transit project which is proposed to receive funding assistance and approval through the Federal-Aid Highway Program or the Federal Mass Transit Program, or requires Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) approval for some aspect of the project, such as connection to an interstate highway or deviation from applicable design standards on the interstate system;

16. Forecast period—with respect to a transportation

plan, the period covered by the transportation plan pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

17. FTA—the Federal Transit Administration of DOT;

18. Highway project—an undertaking to implement or modify a highway facility or highway-related program. Such an undertaking consists of all required phases necessary for implementation. For analytical purposes, it must be defined sufficiently to—

A. Connect logical termini and be of sufficient length to address environmental matters on a broad scope;

B. Have independent utility or significance, i.e., be usable and be a reasonable expenditure even if no additional transportation improvements in the area are made; and

C. Not restrict consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements;

19. Horizon year—a year for which the transportation plan describes the envisioned transportation system according to section (6) of this rule;

20. Hot-spot analysis—an estimation of likely future localized carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) pollutant concentrations and a comparison of those concentrations to the national ambient air quality standard(s). Hot-spot analysis assesses impacts on a scale smaller than the entire nonattainment or maintenance area, including, for example, congested roadway intersections and highways or transit terminals, and uses an air quality dispersion model to determine the effects of emissions on air quality;

21. Increase the frequency or severity—to cause a location or region to exceed a standard more often or to cause a violation at a greater concentration than previously existed and/or would otherwise exist during the future period in question, if the project were not implemented;

22. Isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas—areas that do not contain or are not part of any metropolitan planning area as designated under the transportation planning regulations. Isolated rural areas do not have federally required metropolitan transportation plans or transportation improvement programs (TIPs) and do not have projects that are part of the emissions analysis of any metropolitan planning organization's (MPO's) metropolitan transportation plan or TIP. Projects in such areas are instead included in statewide transportation improvement programs. These areas are not donut areas;

23. Lapse—the conformity determination for a transportation plan or transportation improvement program (TIP) has expired, and thus there is no currently conforming transportation plan and TIP;

24. Limited maintenance plan—a maintenance plan that EPA has determined meets EPA's limited maintenance plan policy criteria for a given NAAQS and pollutant. To qualify for a limited maintenance plan, for example, an area must have a design value that is significantly below a given NAAQS, and it must be reasonable to expect that a NAAQS violation will not result from any level of future motor vehicle emissions growth;

25. Maintenance area—any geographic region of the United States previously designated nonattainment pursuant to the CAA Amendments of 1990 and subsequently redesignated to attainment subject to the requirement to develop a maintenance plan under section 175A of the CAA, as amended;

26. Maintenance plan—an implementation plan under section 175A of the CAA, as amended;

27. Metropolitan planning area—the geographic area in which the metropolitan transportation planning process required by 23 U.S.C. 134 and section 8 of the Federal Transit Act must be carried out;

28. *Metropolitan planning organization (MPO)*—that organization designated as being responsible, together with the state, for conducting the continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive planning process under 23 U.S.C. 134 and 49 U.S.C. 5303. It is the forum for cooperative transportation decision-making. The East-West Gateway Council of Governments is the MPO for the St. Louis metropolitan area and the organization responsible for conducting the planning required under section 174 of the CAA;

29. *Milestone*—the meaning given in CAA sections 182(g)(1) and 189(c) for serious and above ozone nonattainment areas and PM_{10} nonattainment areas, respectively. For all other nonattainment areas, a milestone consists of an emissions level and the date on which that level is to be achieved as required by the applicable CAA provision for reasonable further progress towards attainment;

30. *Motor vehicle emissions budget*—that portion of the total allowable emissions defined in the submitted or approved control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for a certain date for the purpose of meeting reasonable further progress milestones or demonstrating attainment or maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for any criteria pollutant or its precursors, allocated to highway and transit vehicle use and emissions. For purposes of meeting the conformity test required under sections (18) and/or (19) of this rule, the motor vehicle emissions budget in the applicable Missouri State Implementation Plan shall be combined with the motor vehicle emissions budget for the same pollutant in the applicable Illinois State Implementation Plan;

31. *National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)*—those standards established pursuant to section 109 of the CAA;

32. *NEPA*—the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

33. *NEPA process completion*—for the purposes of this rule, with respect to FHWA or FTA, the point at which there is a specific action to make a determination that a project is categorically excluded, to make a Finding of No Significant Impact, or to issue a record of decision on a Final Environmental Impact Statement under NEPA;

34. *Nonattainment area*—any geographic region of the United States which has been designated as nonattainment under section 107 of the CAA for any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard exists;

35. *Not classified area*—any carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment area which EPA has not classified as either moderate or serious;

36. *Project*—a highway project or transit project;

37. *Protective finding*—a determination by EPA that a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision contains adopted control measures or written commitments to adopt enforceable control measures that fully satisfy the emissions reductions requirements to the statutory provision for which the implementation plan revision was submitted, such as reasonable further progress or attainment;

38. *Recipient of funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C.*—any agency at any level of state, county, city, or regional government that routinely receives Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. funds to construct FHWA/FTA projects, operate FHWA/FTA projects or equipment, purchase equipment, or undertake other services or operations via contracts or agreements. This definition does not include private landowners or developers, or contractors or entities that are only paid for services or products created by their own employees;

39. *Regionally significant project*—a transportation project (other than an exempt project) that is on a facility which

serves regional transportation needs (such as access to and from the area outside of the region, major activity centers in the region, major planned developments such as new retail malls, sports complexes, etc., or transportation terminals, as well as most terminals themselves) and would normally be included in the modeling of a metropolitan area's transportation network, including at a minimum: all principal arterial highways and all fixed guideway transit facilities that offer an alternative to regional highway travel;

40. *Safety margin*—the amount by which the total projected emissions from all sources of a given pollutant are less than the total emissions that would satisfy the applicable requirement for reasonable further progress, attainment, or maintenance;

41. *Standard*—a national ambient air quality standard;

42. *Statewide transportation improvement program (STIP)*—a staged, multiyear, intermodal program of transportation projects which is consistent with the statewide transportation plan and planning processes and metropolitan transportation plans, TIPs and processes, developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

43. *Statewide transportation plan*—the official statewide, intermodal transportation plan that is developed through the statewide transportation planning process, pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

44. *Transit*—mass transportation by bus, rail, or other conveyance which provides general or special service to the public on a regular and continuing basis. It does not include school buses or charter or sightseeing services;

45. *Transit project*—an undertaking to implement or modify a transit facility or transit-related program; purchase transit vehicles or equipment; or provide financial assistance for transit operations. It does not include actions that are solely within the jurisdiction of local transit agencies, such as changes in routes, schedules, or fares. It may consist of several phases. For analytical purposes, it must be defined inclusively enough to—

A. Connect logical termini and be of sufficient length to address environmental matters on a broad scope;

B. Have independent utility or independent significance, i.e., be a reasonable expenditure even if no additional transportation improvements in the area are made; and

C. Not restrict consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements;

46. *Transportation control measure (TCM)*—any measure that is specifically identified and committed to in the applicable implementation plan that is either one (1) of the types listed in section 108 of the CAA, or any other measure for the purpose of reducing emissions or concentrations of air pollutants from transportation sources by reducing vehicle use or changing traffic flow or congestion conditions. Notwithstanding the first sentence of this definition, vehicle technology-based, fuel-based, and maintenance-based measures which control the emissions from vehicles under fixed traffic conditions are not TCMs for the purposes of this rule;

47. *Transportation improvement program (TIP)*—a staged, multiyear, intermodal program of transportation projects covering a metropolitan planning area which is consistent with the metropolitan transportation plan, and developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

48. *Transportation plan*—the official intermodal metropolitan transportation plan that is developed through the metropolitan planning process for the metropolitan planning area, developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450;

49. *Transportation project*—a highway project or a transit project; and

50. *Written commitment*—for the purposes of this rule, a written commitment that includes a description of the

action to be taken; a schedule for the completion of the action; a demonstration that funding necessary to implement the action has been authorized by the appropriating or authorizing body; and an acknowledgement that the commitment is an enforceable obligation under the applicable implementation plan.

(2) *Applicability.*

(A) *Action Applicability.*

1. Except as provided for in subsection (2)(C) or section (26), conformity determinations are required for—

A. The adoption, acceptance, approval or support of transportation plans and transportation plan amendments developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450 or 49 CFR part 613 by a MPO or DOT;

B. The adoption, acceptance, approval or support of TIPs and TIP amendments developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450 or 49 CFR part 613 by a MPO or DOT; and

C. The approval, funding, or implementation of FHWA/FTA projects.

2. Conformity determinations are not required under this rule for individual projects which are not FHWA/FTA projects. However, section (21) applies to such projects if they are regionally significant.

(B) *Geographic Applicability.* The provisions of this rule shall apply in the Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles and St. Louis Counties and the City of St. Louis nonattainment area for transportation-related criteria pollutants for which the area is designated nonattainment.

1. The provisions of this rule apply with respect to the emissions of the following criteria pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO) (The provisions of this rule shall apply in St. Louis City and that portion of St. Louis County extending north, south and west from the St. Louis City/County boundary to Interstate 270 for CO emissions), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM₁₀); and particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers (PM_{2.5}).

2. The provisions of this rule also apply with respect to emissions of the following precursor pollutants:

A. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in ozone areas;

B. NO_x in NO₂ areas; and

C. VOC and/or NO_x in PM₁₀ areas if the EPA regional administrator or the director of the state air agency has made a finding that transportation-related emissions of one (1) or both of these precursors within the nonattainment area are a significant contributor to the PM₁₀ nonattainment problem and has so notified the MPO and DOT, or if applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) establishes an approved (or adequate) budget for such emissions as part of the reasonable further progress, attainment or maintenance strategy.

3. The provisions of this rule apply to PM_{2.5} nonattainment and maintenance areas with respect to PM_{2.5} from re-entrained road dust if the EPA regional administrator or the director of the state air agency has made a finding that re-entrained road dust emissions within the area are a significant contributor to the PM_{2.5} nonattainment problem and has so notified the MPO and DOT, or if the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) includes re-entrained road dust in the approved (or adequate) budget as part of the reasonable further progress, attainment or maintenance strategy. Re-entrained road dust emissions are produced by travel on paved and unpaved roads (including emissions from anti-skid and deicing materials).

4. The provisions of this rule apply to the Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles and St. Louis Counties and the City of

St. Louis nonattainment area for twenty (20) years from the date EPA approves the area's request under section 107(d) of the CAA for redesignation to attainment, unless the applicable implementation plan specifies that the provisions of this rule shall apply for more than twenty (20) years.

(C) *Limitations.* In order to receive any FHWA/FTA approval or funding actions, including NEPA approvals, for a project phase subject to this subpart, a currently conforming transportation plan and TIP must be in place at the time of project approval as described in section (14), except as provided by subsection (14)(B).

1. Projects subject to this rule for which the NEPA process and a conformity determination have been completed by DOT may proceed toward implementation without further conformity determinations unless more than three (3) years have elapsed since the most recent major step (NEPA process completion; start of final design; acquisition of a significant portion of the right-of-way; or approval of the plans, specifications and estimates) occurred. All phases of such projects which were considered in the conformity determination are also included, if those phases were for the purpose of funding final design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, or any combination of these phases.

2. A new conformity determination for the project will be required if there is a significant change in project design concept and scope, if a supplemental environmental document for air quality purposes is initiated, or if three (3) years have elapsed since the most recent major step to advance the project occurred.

(D) *Grace Period for New Nonattainment Areas.* For areas or portions of areas which have been continuously designated attainment or not designated for any NAAQS for ozone, CO, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} or NO₂ since 1990 and are subsequently redesignated to nonattainment or designated nonattainment for any NAAQS for any of these pollutants, the provisions of this rule shall not apply with respect to that NAAQS for twelve (12) months following the effective date of final designation to nonattainment for each NAAQS for such pollutant.

(3) *Priority.* When assisting or approving any action with air quality-related consequences, FHWA and FTA shall give priority to the implementation of those transportation portions of an applicable implementation plan prepared to attain and maintain the NAAQS. This priority shall be consistent with statutory requirements for allocation of funds among states or other jurisdictions.

(4) *Frequency of Conformity Determinations.*

(A) *Conformity determinations and conformity redeterminations for transportation plans, TIPs, and FHWA/FTA projects must be made according to the requirements of this section and the applicable implementation plan.*

(B) *Frequency of Conformity Determinations for Transportation Plans.*

1. Each new transportation plan must be demonstrated to conform before the transportation plan is approved by the MPO or accepted by DOT.

2. All transportation plan revisions must be found to conform before the transportation plan revisions are approved by the MPO or accepted by DOT, unless the revision merely adds or deletes exempt projects listed in sections (26) and (27) and has been made in accordance with the notification provisions of subparagraph (5)(C)1.E of this rule. The conformity determination must be based on the transportation plan and the revision taken as a whole.

3. The MPO and DOT must determine the conformity of

the transportation plan (including a new regional emissions analysis) no less frequently than every three (3) years. If more than three (3) years elapse after DOT's conformity determination without the MPO and DOT determining conformity of the transportation plan, the existing conformity determination will lapse.

(C) *Frequency of Conformity Determinations for Transportation Improvement Programs.*

1. A new TIP must be demonstrated to conform before the TIP is approved by the MPO or accepted by DOT. The conformity determination must be completed in accordance with paragraph (5)(A)1. of this rule.

2. A TIP amendment requires a new conformity determination for the entire TIP before the amendment is approved by the MPO or accepted by DOT, unless the amendment merely adds or deletes exempt projects listed in section (26) or section (27) and has been made in accordance with the notification provisions of subparagraph (5)(C)1E of this rule. Any new conformity determination for a TIP amendment must be completed in accordance with paragraph (5)(A)1. of this rule.

3. The MPO and DOT must determine the conformity of the TIP (including a new regional emissions analysis) no less frequently than every three (3) years. If more than three (3) years elapse after DOT's conformity determination without the MPO and DOT determining conformity of the TIP, the existing conformity determination will lapse.

(D) *Projects.* FHWA/FTA projects must be found to conform before they are adopted, accepted, approved, or funded. Conformity must be redetermined for any FHWA/FTA project if one (1) of the following occurs: a significant change in the project's design concept and scope; three (3) years elapse since the most recent major step to advance the project; or initiation of a supplemental environmental document for air quality purposes. Major steps include NEPA process completion; start of final design; acquisition of a significant portion of the right-of-way; and, construction (including federal approval of plans, specifications and estimates).

(E) *Triggers for Transportation Plan and TIP Conformity Determinations.* Conformity of existing transportation plans and TIPs must be redetermined within eighteen (18) months of the following, or the existing conformity determination will lapse, and no new project-level conformity determinations may be made until conformity of the transportation plan and TIP has been determined by the MPO and DOT—

1. The effective date of EPA's finding that motor vehicle emissions budgets from an initially submitted control strategy implementation plan or maintenance plan are adequate pursuant to subsection (18)(E) and can be used for transportation conformity purposes;

2. The effective date of EPA approval of a control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan which establishes or revises a motor vehicle emissions budget if that budget has not yet been used in a conformity determination prior to approval; and

3. The effective date of EPA promulgation of an implementation plan which establishes or revises a motor vehicle budget.]

[(5)](3) [Consultation] General Provisions.

(A) *Interagency Consultation Procedures (Federal Code Location: 40 CFR 93.105).*

1. General. Procedures for interagency consultation (federal, state and local), resolution of conflicts, and public consultation are described in [subsections (A) through (F) of this section] paragraphs (3)(A)1.–(3)(A)6. of this rule. Public consultation procedures meet the requirements for public involvement in 23 CFR part 450.

[1.]A. The implementation plan revision required shall include procedures for interagency consultation (federal, state, and local), resolution of conflicts, and public consultation as described in [subsections (A) through (E) of this section] paragraphs (3)(A)1.–(3)(A)6. of this rule. Public consultation procedures will be developed in accordance with the requirements for public involvement in 23 CFR part 450.

[2.]B. MPOs and state departments of transportation will provide reasonable opportunity for consultation with state air agencies, local air quality and transportation agencies, DOT, and EPA, including consultation on the issues described in [paragraph (C)1. of this section] subparagraph (3)(A)3.A. of this rule, before making conformity determinations.

[(B)]2. Interagency [C]consultation [P]procedures—[G]general [F]factors.

[1.]A. Representatives of the MPO, state and local air quality planning agencies, state and local transportation agencies shall undertake an interagency consultation process in accordance with this section with each other and with local or regional offices of the EPA, FHWA and FTA on the development of the implementation plan, the list of TCMs in the applicable implementation plan, the unified planning work program under 23 CFR section 450.314, the transportation plan, the TIP, and any revisions to the preceding documents.

[2.]B. The state air quality agency shall be the lead agency responsible for preparing the final document or decision and for assuring the adequacy of the interagency consultation process as required by this section with respect to the development of the applicable implementation plans and control strategy implementation plan revisions and the list of TCMs in the applicable implementation plan. The MPO shall be the lead agency responsible for preparing the final document or decision and for assuring the adequacy of the interagency consultation process as required by this section with respect to the development of the unified planning work program under 23 CFR section 450.314, the transportation plan, the TIP, and any amendments or revisions thereto. The MPO shall also be the lead agency responsible for preparing the final document or decision and for assuring the adequacy of the interagency consultation process as required by this section with respect to any determinations of conformity under this rule for which the MPO is responsible.

[3.]C. In addition to the lead agencies identified in [paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule, other agencies entitled to participate in any interagency consultation process under this rule include:

[A.](I) The Illinois Department of Transportation, the Missouri Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources;

[B.](II) Local transportation agencies through the appointment of one (1) representative from local transportation agency interests on the Illinois side of the St. Louis area and the appointment of one (1) representative from local transportation agency interests on the Missouri side of the St. Louis area. The MPO and the Illinois Department of Transportation shall jointly appoint the Illinois representative, and the MPO and Missouri Department of Transportation shall jointly appoint the Missouri representative;

[C.](III) Local air quality agencies through the appointment of one (1) representative from each of the two (2) local air quality agencies. The MPO and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources shall jointly appoint the local air quality agency representatives; and

[D.](IV) Local mass transit agencies through the appointment of one (1) representative from local mass transit agency interests on the Illinois side of the St. Louis area and the appointment of one (1) representative from local mass transit agency interests on the Missouri side of the St. Louis area. The MPO and the Illinois

Department of Transportation shall jointly appoint the Illinois representative, and the MPO and Missouri Department of Transportation shall jointly appoint the Missouri representative;

[E](V) Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude the authority of the lead agency listed in *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule* to involve additional agencies in the consultation process which are directly impacted by any project or action subject to this rule;

[F](VI) Representatives appointed under *[subparagraphs (5)(B)3.B., C., D., or E] parts (3)(A)2.C.(II)–(3)(A)2.C.(V) of this rule* shall not come from an agency already represented as a consulting agency under this section.

[4.D.] It shall be the responsibility of the appropriate lead agency designated in *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule* to solicit early and continuing input from all other consulting agencies, to provide those agencies with all relevant information needed for meaningful input and, where appropriate, to assure policy-level contact with those agencies. The lead agency shall, at a minimum, provide opportunities for discussion and comment in accordance with the interagency consultation procedures detailed in this section. The lead agency shall consider the views of each other consulting agency prior to making a final decision, shall respond in writing to those views and shall assure that such views and response (or where appropriate a summary thereof) are made part of the record of any decision or action.

[5.E.] It shall be the responsibility of each agency listed in *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C. of this rule* (other than the lead agency designated under *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule*) to confer with the lead agency and the other participants in the consultation process, to review and make relevant comment on all proposed and final documents and decisions in a timely manner and to attend consultation and decision meetings. To the extent requested by the lead agency or other agencies involved, or as required by other provisions of this rule, each agency shall provide timely input on any area of substantive expertise or responsibility (including planning assumptions, modeling, information on status of TCM implementation, and interpretation of regulatory or other requirements), and shall comply with any reasonable request to render such technical assistance to the lead agency as may be needed to support the development of the document or decision.

[6.F.] For documents or decisions subject to this rule for which the MPO is the designated lead agency, the MPO shall, through the regular meetings of its board of directors and committees, be the primary forum for discussion at the policy level. The MPO shall ensure that all consulting agencies are provided with opportunity to participate throughout the decision-making process including the early planning stages. The MPO shall modify or supplement its normal schedule of meetings, if needed, to provide adequate opportunity for discussion of the matters subject to this rule.

[7.G.] It shall be the responsibility of the lead agency designated under *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule* to initiate the consultation process by notifying other consulting agencies of the following:

[A.](I) The decision(s) or document(s) for which consultation is being undertaken; and

[B.](II) The proposed planning or programming process for the development of the decision(s) or document(s). The proposed planning or programming process shall include at a minimum:

[(III)(a)] The roles and responsibilities of each agency at each stage in the planning process, including technical as well as policy aspects;

[(III)(b)] The organizational level of regular consultation;

[(III)(c)] The proposed schedule of, or process for convening, consultation meetings, including the process and assignment of responsibilities for selecting a chairperson and setting meeting agendas;

[(IV)(d)] The process for circulating or otherwise making

available all relevant materials in a timely fashion at each stage in the consultation process, and in particular for circulating or otherwise making available drafts of proposed documents or decisions before formal adoption or publication;

[(V)(e)] The process and assignment of responsibility for maintaining an adequate record of the consultation process; and

[(VI)(f)] The process for responding to the significant comments of involved agencies;

[C.](III) The consultation planning and programming process to be followed for each document or decision subject to this rule shall be determined by consensus among the consulting agencies and shall thereafter be binding on all parties until such time as it may be revised by consensus among the consulting agencies.

[8.H.] All drafts and supporting materials subject to consultation shall be provided at such level of detail as each consulting agency may need to determine its response. Any consulting agency may request, and the appropriate lead agency shall supply, supplemental information as is reasonably available for the consulting agency to determine its response.

[9.I.] The time allowed at each stage in the consultation process shall not be less than that specified by regulation or this rule, published by the lead agency in any document describing the consultation procedures to be followed under 23 CFR part 450, 40 CFR part 51 or this rule, or otherwise previously agreed by consensus of the consulting agencies. Where no such time has been specified, published or agreed to, the time shall be determined by consensus of the consulting agencies based upon the amount of material subject to consultation, the extent of prior informal or technical consultation and discussion, the nature of the decision to be made, and such other factors as are previously agreed by the consulting agencies. The time allowed for consultation shall be the same for all agencies being consulted, and any extension of time granted to one (1) agency shall also be allowed all other agencies.

[10.J.] Determining the adequacy of consultation opportunities.

[A.](I) Representatives of the consulting agencies listed in *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C. of this rule* shall meet once each calendar year for the purpose of reviewing the sequence and adequacy of the consultation planning and programming processes established or proposed under *[paragraph (5)(B)7.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.G. of this rule* for each type of document or decision. Responsibility for convening this meeting shall rest with the appropriate lead agency designated in *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule*.

[B.](II) In any year (other than the first after the adoption of this rule) in which there is an agreed upon consultation planning or programming process in effect and no consulting agency has requested any change to that process, the appropriate lead agency may propose that this process remain in effect. Upon notification of acceptance of this proposal by all consulting agencies, no further action by the lead agency shall be required and the meeting and review required under *[subparagraph (5)(B)10.A.] part (3)(A)2.J.(I) of this rule* need not take place for that year.

[11.K.] The consultation planning and programming processes proposed and agreed to under *[paragraph (5)(B)7.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.G. of this rule* shall comply with the following general principles:

[A.](I) Consultation shall be held early in the planning process, so as to facilitate sharing of information needed for meaningful input and to allow the consulting agencies to confer with the lead agency during the formative stages of developing any document or decision subject to this rule;

[B.](II) For conformity determinations for transportation plan revisions or TIPs, the consultation process shall, at a minimum, specifically include opportunities for the consulting agencies to confer upon the analysis required to make conformity determinations. This consultation shall normally take place at the technical level, except to the extent agreed by consensus under *[paragraph*

(5)(B)10.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.J. of this rule, and shall take place prior to the consideration of draft documents or conformity determinations by the MPO;

[C.](III) For state implementation plans, the consultation process shall, at a minimum, specifically include opportunities for the consulting agencies to confer upon the motor vehicle emissions budget. This consultation shall take place at the technical and policy levels, except to the extent agreed by consensus under *[paragraph (5)(B)10.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.J. of this rule*, and shall take place prior to the consideration of the draft budget by the state air quality agency;

[D.](IV) In addition to the requirements of *[subparagraphs (5)(B)11.B. and C.] parts (3)(A)2.K.(II)–(3)(A)2.K.(III) of this rule*, if TCMs are to be considered in transportation plans, TIPs or state implementation plans, specific opportunities to consult regarding TCMs by air quality and transportation agencies must be provided prior to the consideration of the TCMs by the appropriate lead agency; and

[E.](V) Additional consultation opportunities must be provided prior to any final action being taken by any of the lead agencies defined in *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule* on any document or decision subject to this rule. Before taking formal action to approve any plan, program, document or other decision subject to this rule, the consulting agencies shall be given an opportunity to communicate their views in writing to the lead agency. The lead agency shall consider those views and respond in writing in a timely and appropriate manner prior to any final action. Such views and written response shall be made part of the record of the final decision or action. Opportunities for formal consulting agency comment may run concurrently with other public review time frames.

[F.](VI) Consultation on planning assumptions.

[A.](I) The MPO shall convene a meeting of the consulting agencies listed in *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C. of this rule* no less frequently than once each calendar year for the purpose of reviewing the planning, transportation and air quality assumptions, and models and other technical procedures in use or proposed to be used for the state implementation plan (SIP) motor vehicle emissions inventory, motor vehicle emissions budget, and conformity determinations. This meeting shall normally take place at the technical level except to the extent agreed by consensus under *[paragraph (5)(B)10.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.J. of this rule*.

[B.](II) In all years when it is intended to determine the conformity of a transportation plan revision or TIP, the meeting required in *[subparagraph (5)(B)12.A.] part (3)(A)2.L.(I) of this rule* shall be held before the MPO commences the evaluation of projects submitted or proposed for inclusion in the transportation plan revision or TIP, and before the annual public meeting held in accordance with 23 CFR section 450.322(c). The MPO shall consider the views of all consulting agencies before making a decision on the latest planning assumptions to be used for conformity determinations. The state air quality agencies shall consider the views of all consulting agencies before making a decision on the latest planning assumptions to be used for developing the SIP motor vehicle emissions inventory, motor vehicle emissions budget and for estimating the emissions reductions associated with TCMs.

[C.](III) It shall be the responsibility of each of the consulting agencies to advise the MPO of any pending changes to their planning assumptions or methods and procedures used to estimate travel, forecast travel demand, or estimate motor vehicle emissions. Where necessary the MPO shall convene meetings, additional to that required under *[subparagraph (5)(B)12.A.] part (3)(A)2.L.(I) of this rule*, to share information and evaluate the potential impacts of any proposed changes in planning assumptions, methods or procedures and to exchange information regarding the timetable and scope of any upcoming studies or analyses that may lead to future revision of planning assumptions, methods or procedures.

[D.](IV) Whenever a change in air quality or transportation planning assumptions, methods or procedures is proposed that may have a significant impact on the SIP motor vehicle emissions inventory, motor vehicle emissions budget or conformity determinations, the agency proposing the change shall provide the consulting agencies an opportunity to review the basis for the proposed change. All consulting agencies shall be given at least thirty (30) days to evaluate the impact of the proposed change prior to final action by the agency proposing the change. To the fullest extent practicable, the time frame for considering and evaluating proposed changes shall be coordinated with the procedures for consultation on planning assumptions in *[subparagraphs (5)(B)12.A.–C.] parts (3)(A)2.L.(I)–(3)(A)2.L.(III) of this rule*.

[F.](VI) A meeting that is scheduled or required for another purpose may be used for the purposes of consultation if the consultation purpose is identified in the public notice for the meeting and all consulting agencies are notified in advance of the meeting.

[G.](VII) In any matter which is the subject of consultation, no consulting agency may make a final decision or move to finally approve a document subject to this rule until the expiry of the time allowed for consultation and the completion of the process notified under *[paragraph (5)(B)7.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.G. of this rule*. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, any consulting agency may make a final decision or move to finally approve a document subject to this rule if final comments on the draft document or decision have been received from all other consulting agencies. The lead agency designated under *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule* shall, in making its decision, take account of all views expressed in response to consultation.

[(C)]3. Interagency [C]onsultation [P]rocedures—[S]pecific [P]rocesses. Interagency consultation procedures shall also include the following specific processes:

[1.]A. An interagency consultation process in accordance with *[subsection (5)(B)] paragraph (3)(A)2. of this rule* involving the MPO, state and local air quality planning agencies, state and local transportation agencies, the EPA and the DOT shall be undertaken for the following (except where otherwise provided, the MPO shall be responsible for initiating the consultation process):

[A.](I) Evaluating and choosing a model (or models) and associated methods and assumptions to be used in hot-spot analyses and regional emissions analyses;

[B.](II) Determining which minor arterials and other transportation projects should be considered “regionally significant” for the purposes of regional emissions analysis (in addition to those functionally classified as principal arterial or higher or fixed guideway systems or extensions that offer an alternative to regional highway travel), and which projects should be considered to have a significant change in design concept and scope from the transportation plan or TIP;

[C.](III) Evaluating whether projects otherwise exempted from meeting the requirements of *[this rule under sections (26) and (27)] 40 CFR 93.126 and 93.127* should be treated as nonexempt in cases where potential adverse emissions impacts may exist for any reason;

[D.](IV) Making a determination, required by *[paragraph (13)(C)1.] 40 CFR 93.113(c)(1)*, whether past obstacles to implementation of TCMs which are behind the schedule established in the applicable implementation plan have been identified and are being overcome, and whether state and local agencies with influence over approvals or funding for TCMs are giving maximum priority to approval or funding for TCMs over other projects within their control. This process shall also consider whether delays in TCM implementation necessitate revisions to the applicable implementation plan to remove TCMs or substitute TCMs or other emission reduction measures;

[E.](V) Notification of transportation plan or TIP revisions or amendments which merely add or delete exempt projects listed in *[section (26)] 40 CFR 93.126 or [section (27)] 40 CFR 93.127*.

In any year when it is intended to prepare a transportation plan revision, TIP or TIP amendment that merely adds or deletes exempt projects, the MPO shall notify all consulting agencies in writing within seven (7) calendar days after taking action to approve such exempt projects. The notification shall include enough information about the exempt projects for the consulting agencies to determine their agreement or disagreement that the projects are exempt under *[section (26)] 40 CFR 93.126* or *[section (27) of this rule] 40 CFR 93.127*;

[F.](VI) Determining whether a project is considered to be included in the regional emissions analysis supporting the currently conforming TIP's conformity determination, even if the project is not strictly included in the TIP for the purposes of MPO project selection or endorsement, and whether the project's design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were included in the regional emissions analysis, or in a manner which would significantly impact use of the facility;

[G.](VII) Advising on the horizon years to be used for conformity determinations, in accordance with *[section (6) of this rule] 40 CFR 93.106*;

[H.](VIII) Advising whether the modeling methods and functional relationships used in the model are consistent with acceptable professional practice and are reasonable for the purposes of emission estimation, as specified in *[section (22) of this rule] 40 CFR 93.122*;

[I.](IX) Reviewing the models, databases and other requirements specified in *[section (23) of this rule] 40 CFR 93.123* and advising if there are grounds for recommending to the EPA regional administrator that these models, databases or requirements are inappropriate. In such an event, the consulting agencies shall propose alternative methods to satisfy the requirements for conformity in accordance with *[section (23)] 40 CFR 93.123*;

[J.](X) Determining what forecast of vehicle miles traveled to use in establishing or tracking motor vehicle emissions budgets, developing transportation plans, TIPs or applicable implementation plans, or in making conformity determinations;

[K.](XI) Determining whether the project sponsor or the MPO has demonstrated that the requirements of *[sections (16)–(19)] 40 CFR 93.116–93.119* are satisfied without a particular mitigation or control measure, as provided in *[section (25)] 40 CFR 93.125*;

[L.](XII) Developing a list of TCMs to be included in the applicable implementation plan; and

[M. Identifying, as required by subsection (23)(B), projects located at sites in PM₁₀ nonattainment areas which have vehicle and roadway emission and dispersion characteristics which are essentially identical to those at sites which have violations verified by monitoring, and therefore require quantitative PM₁₀ hot-spot analysis; and]

[N.](XIII) Choosing conformity tests and methodologies for isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas, as required by *[paragraph (9)(L)2.] 40 CFR 93.109(l)(2)*;

[2.B. An interagency consultation process in accordance with *[subsection (5)(B)] paragraph (3)(A)2.* involving the MPO, state and local air quality planning agencies and state and local transportation agencies for the following (except where otherwise provided, the MPO shall be responsible for initiating the consultation process):

[A.](I) Evaluating events which will trigger new conformity determinations in addition to those triggering events established in *[section (4)] 40 CFR 93.104*. Any of the consulting agencies listed in *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C. of this rule* may request that the MPO initiate the interagency consultation process to evaluate an event which should, in the opinion of the consulting agency, trigger a need for a conformity determination. The MPO shall initiate appropriate consultation with the other consulting agencies in response to such request, and shall notify the consulting agencies and the requesting agency in writing of its proposed action in response to this evaluation and consultation; and

[B.](II) Consulting on the procedures to be followed in performing emissions analysis for transportation activities which cross the borders of the MPO's region or the St. Louis nonattainment area or air basin;

[3.]C. Consultation on nonfederal projects.

[A.](I) An interagency consultation process in accordance with *[subsection (5)(B)] paragraph (3)(A)2. of this rule* involving the MPO, state and local air quality agencies and state and local transportation agencies shall be undertaken to ensure that plans for construction of regionally significant projects which are not FHWA/FTA projects (including projects for which alternative locations, design concept and scope, or the no-build option are still being considered), including all those by recipients of funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C., are disclosed to the MPO on a regular basis, and to assure that any changes to those plans are immediately disclosed.

[B.](II) Notwithstanding the provisions of *[subparagraph (5)(C)3.A.] part (3)(A)3.A.(I) of this rule*, it shall be the responsibility of the sponsor of any such regionally significant project, and of any agency that becomes aware of any such project through applications for approval, permitting or funding, to disclose such project to the MPO in a timely manner. Such disclosure shall be made not later than the first occasion on which any of the following actions is sought: any policy board action necessary for the project to proceed, the issuance of administrative permits for the facility or for construction of the facility, the execution of a contract to design or construct the facility, the execution of any indebtedness for the facility, any final action of a board, commission or administrator authorizing or directing employees to proceed with design, permitting or construction of the project, or the execution of any contract to design or construct or any approval needed for any facility that is dependent on the completion of the regionally significant project.

[C.](III) Any such regionally significant project that has not been disclosed to the MPO in a timely manner shall be deemed not to be included in the regional emissions analysis supporting the conformity determination for the TIP and shall not be consistent with the motor vehicle emissions budget in the applicable implementation plan, for the purposes of *[section (21) of this rule] 40 CFR 93.121*.

[D.](IV) For the purposes of this section and of *[section (21) of this rule] 40 CFR 93.121*, the phrase adopt or approve of a regionally significant project means the first time any action necessary to authorizing a project occurs, such as any policy board action necessary for the project to proceed, the issuance of administrative permits for the facility or for construction of the facility, the execution of a contract to construct the facility, any final action of a board, commission or administrator authorizing or directing employees to proceed with construction of the project, or any written decision or authorization from the MPO that the project may be adopted or approved;

[4.]D. This interagency consultation process involving the agencies specified in *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C. of this rule* shall be undertaken for assuming the location and design concept and scope of projects which are disclosed to the MPO as required by *[paragraph (5)(C)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)3.C. of this rule* but whose sponsors have not yet decided these features in sufficient detail to perform the regional emissions analysis according to the requirements of *[section (22) of this rule] 40 CFR 93.122*. This process shall be initiated by the MPO;

[5.]E. The MPO shall undertake an on-going process of consultation with the agencies listed in *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C. of this rule* for the design, schedule, and funding of research and data collection efforts and regional transportation model development by the MPO. This process shall, as far as practicable, be integrated with the cooperative development of the Unified Planning Work Program under 23 CFR section 450.314; and

[6.]F. This process insures providing final documents (including applicable implementation plans and implementation plan

revisions) and supporting information to each agency after approval or adoption. This process is applicable to all agencies described in *[paragraph (A)1. of this section] subparagraph (3)(A)1.A. of this rule*, including federal agencies.

[(D)]4. Record *[K]*keeping and *[D]*distribution of *[F]*final *[D]*documents.

[1.]A. It shall be the responsibility of the lead agency designated under *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule* to maintain a complete and accurate record of all agreements, planning and programming processes, and consultation activities required under this rule and to make these documents available for public inspection upon request.

[2.]B. It shall be the affirmative responsibilities of the lead agency designated under *[paragraph (5)(B)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.B. of this rule* to provide to the other consulting agencies copies of any final document or final decision subject to this rule within thirty (30) days of final action by the lead agency.

[(E)]5. Resolving *[C]*conflicts.

[1.]A. Conflicts among state agencies or between state agencies and the MPO regarding a final action on any conformity determination subject to this rule shall be escalated to the governor if the conflict cannot be resolved by the heads of the involved agencies. Such agencies shall make every effort to resolve any differences, including personal meetings between the heads of such agencies or their policy-level representatives, to the extent possible.

[2.]B. It shall be the responsibility of the state air quality agency to provide timely notification to the MPO and other consulting agencies of any proposed conformity determination where the agency identifies a potential conflict which, if unresolved, would, in the opinion of the agency, justify escalation to the governor. To the extent that consultation is not otherwise required under this rule, the state air quality agency shall consult with the other agencies listed in *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C. of this rule* in advance of escalating a potential conflict to the governor, and, if necessary, shall convene the meetings required under *[paragraph (5)(E)1.] subparagraph (3)(A)5.A. of this rule*.

[3.]C. When the MPO intends to make a final determination of conformity for a transportation plan, plan revision, TIP or TIP amendment, the MPO shall first notify the director of the state air quality agency of its intention and include in that notification a written response to any comments submitted by the state air quality agency on the proposed conformity determination. Upon receipt of such notification (including the written response to any comments submitted by the state air quality agency), the state air quality agency shall have fourteen (14) calendar days in which to appeal a proposed determination of conformity to the governor. If the Missouri air quality agency appeals to the governor of Missouri, the final conformity determination will automatically become contingent upon concurrence of the governor of Missouri. If the Illinois air quality agency presents an appeal to the governor of Missouri regarding a conflict involving both Illinois and Missouri agencies or the MPO, the final conformity determination will automatically become contingent upon concurrence of both the governor of Missouri and the governor of Illinois. The state air quality agency shall provide notice of any appeal under this subsection to the MPO, the state transportation agency and the Illinois air quality agency. If neither state air quality agency appeals to the governor(s) within fourteen (14) days of receiving written notification, the MPO may proceed with the final conformity determination.

[4.]D. The governor may delegate the role of hearing any such appeal under this *[subsection] paragraph* and of deciding whether to concur in the conformity determination to another official or agency within the state, but not to the head or staff of the state air quality agency or any local air quality agency, the state department of transportation, a state transportation commission or board, any agency that has responsibility for only one (1) of these functions, or an MPO.

[(F)]6. Interagency *[C]*consultation *[P]*procedures—*[P]*public *[/]*involvement.

[1.]A. The MPO shall establish and implement a proactive public involvement process which provides opportunity for public review and comment prior to taking formal action on a conformity determination for a transportation plan revision or a TIP. This process shall be consistent with the requirements of 23 CFR part 450, including sections 450.316(b)(1), 450.322(c) and 450.324(c).

[2.]B. The public involvement process may be fully integrated with the public involvement process for transportation plans and TIPs publicized under 23 CFR section 450.316(b)(1)(i) or may be established independently. In the case of an independent procedure, there shall be a minimum public comment period of forty-five (45) days before the public involvement process is initially adopted or revised. In either case, the following criteria shall apply:

[A.](I) The MPO shall provide timely information about the conformity process to interested parties and segments of the community potentially affected by conformity determinations or by programs and policies proposed to ensure conformity, and to the public in general;

[B.](II) The public shall be assured reasonable access to technical and policy information considered by the agency at the beginning of the public comment period and prior to taking formal action on a conformity determination for all transportation plans and TIPs, consistent with these requirements and those of 23 CFR 450.316(b);

[C.](III) The MPO shall ensure adequate public notice of public involvement activities and shall allow time for public review and comment at key decision points including, but not limited to, any proposed determination of conformity;

[D.](IV) The MPO shall demonstrate explicit consideration and response to public input received during the conformity determination process. When significant written and oral comments are received on a proposed determination of conformity as a result of the public involvement process, a summary, analysis and report on the disposition of comments shall be made part of the final conformity determination;

[E.](V) The MPO shall specifically address in writing all public comments that known plans for a regionally significant project which is not receiving FHWA or FTA funding or approval have not been properly reflected in the emissions analysis supporting a proposed conformity finding for a transportation plan or TIP; and

[F.](VI) The MPO will, when imposing any charges for public inspections and copying, be consistent with the fee schedule contained in 49 CFR 7.43.

[3.]C. The MPO and other agencies involved in conformity determinations shall also provide opportunity for public involvement in conformity determinations for projects to the extent otherwise required by law.

[4.]D. At such times as the MPO proposes to adopt or revise the public involvement process under *[paragraph (5)(F)2.] subparagraph (3)(A)6.B. of this rule*, the MPO shall consult with the agencies listed in *[paragraph (5)(B)3.] subparagraph (3)(A)2.C. of this rule* on that public involvement process as it relates to conformity determinations. A minimum of forty-five (45) days shall be allowed for these agencies to respond. The MPO shall consider all comments made by the consulting agencies and shall provide each agency with a written statement of its response before moving to adopt the revised public involvement process.

[5.]E. In the first year after the adoption of this rule, if there is an approved public involvement process in force and the MPO has not proposed to revise that process, any consulting agency may request such a revision. The MPO shall consider this request and provide a written statement of its response to the requesting agency and other interested parties.

(B) Requirement to Fulfill Commitments to Control Measures (Federal Code Location: 40 CFR 93.122(a)(4)(ii)). Written commitments to control measures that are not included in the transportation plan and TIP must be obtained prior to a conformity determination and that such commitments must be fulfilled.

(C) **Requirement to Fulfill Commitments to Mitigation Measures** (Federal Code Location: 40 CFR 93.125(c)). Written commitments to mitigation measures must be obtained prior to a positive conformity determination, and that project sponsors must comply with such commitments.

(4) Reporting and Record Keeping. (Not Applicable)

(5) Test Methods. (Not Applicable)

[(6) Content of Transportation Plans.

(A) *Transportation Plans Adopted after January 1, 1997, in Serious, Severe, or Extreme Ozone Nonattainment Areas and in Serious Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Areas.* If the metropolitan planning area contains an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000), the transportation plan must specifically describe the transportation system envisioned for certain future years which shall be called horizon years.

1. The agency or organization developing the transportation plan, after consultation in accordance with section (5), may choose any years to be horizon years, subject to the following restrictions:

A. Horizon years may be no more than ten (10) years apart;

B. The first horizon year may be no more than ten (10) years from the base year used to validate the transportation demand planning model;

C. If the attainment year is in the time span of the transportation plan, the attainment year must be a horizon year; and

D. The last horizon year must be the last year of the transportation plan's forecast period.

2. For these horizon years—

A. The transportation plan shall quantify and document the demographic and employment factors influencing expected transportation demand, including land use forecasts, in accordance with implementation plan provisions and the consultation requirements specified by section (5);

B. The highway and transit system shall be described in terms of the regionally significant additions or modifications to the existing transportation network which the transportation plan envisions to be operational in the horizon years. Additions and modifications to the highway network shall be sufficiently identified to indicate intersections with existing regionally significant facilities, and to determine their effect on route options between transportation analysis zones. Each added or modified highway segment shall also be sufficiently identified in terms of its design concept and design scope to allow modeling of travel times under various traffic volumes, consistent with the modeling methods for area-wide transportation analysis in use by the MPO. Transit facilities, equipment, and services envisioned for the future shall be identified in terms of design concept, design scope, and operating policies that are sufficient for modeling of their transit ridership. Additions and modifications to the transportation network shall be described sufficiently to show that there is a reasonable relationship between expected land use and the envisioned transportation system; and

C. Other future transportation policies, requirements, services, and activities, including intermodal activities, shall be described.

(B) *Two (2)-Year Grace Period for Transportation Plan Requirements in Certain Ozone and CO Areas.* The requirements of subsection (A) of this section apply to such areas or portions of such areas that have previously not been required to meet these requirements for any existing NAAQS two (2) years from the following:

1. The effective date of EPA's reclassification of an ozone or CO nonattainment area that has an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000) to serious or above;

2. The official notice by the Census Bureau that determines the urbanized area population of a serious or above or CO nonattainment area to be greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000); or

3. The effective date of EPA's action that classifies a newly designated ozone or CO nonattainment area that has an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000) as serious or above.

(C) *Transportation Plans for Other Areas.* Transportation plans for other areas must meet the requirements of subsection (6)(A) of this rule at least to the extent it has been the previous practice of the MPO to prepare plans which meet those requirements. Otherwise, transportation plans must describe the transportation system envisioned for the future and must be sufficiently described within the transportation plans so that a conformity determination can be made according to the criteria and procedures of sections (9)–(19).

(D) *Savings.* The requirements of this section supplement other requirements of applicable law or regulation governing the format or content of transportation plans.

(7) *Relationship of Transportation Plan and TIP Conformity with the NEPA Process.* The degree of specificity required in the transportation plan and the specific travel network assumed for air quality modeling do not preclude the consideration of alternatives in the NEPA process or other project development studies. Should the NEPA process result in a project with design concept and scope significantly different from that in the transportation plan or TIP, the project must meet the criteria in sections (9)–(19) for projects not from a TIP before NEPA process completion.

(8) *Fiscal Constraints for Transportation Plans and TIPs.* Transportation plans and TIPs must be fiscally constrained consistent with DOT's metropolitan planning regulations at 23 CFR part 450 as in effect on the date of adoption of this rule in order to be found in conformity. The determination that a transportation plan or TIP is fiscally constrained shall be subject to consultation in accordance with section (5) of this rule.

(9) *Criteria and Procedures for Determining Conformity of Transportation Plans, Programs, and Projects—General.*

(A) In order for each transportation plan, program, and FHWA/FTA project to be found to conform, the MPO and DOT must demonstrate that the applicable criteria and procedures in sections (10)–(19) as listed in Table 1 in subsection (9)(B) of this rule are satisfied, and the MPO and DOT must comply with all applicable conformity requirements of implementation plans and this rule and of court orders for the area which pertain specifically to conformity. The criteria for making conformity determinations differ based on the action under review (transportation plans, TIPs, and FHWA/FTA projects), the relevant pollutant(s), and the status of the implementation plan.

(B) Table 1 in this section indicates the criteria and procedures in sections (10)–(19) which apply for transportation plans, TIPs, and FHWA/FTA projects. Subsections (C) through (I) of this section explain when the budget, interim emissions, and hot-spot test are required for each pollutant and NAAQS. Subsection (J) of this section addresses conformity requirements for areas with approved or adequate limited maintenance plans. Subsection (K) of this section

addresses nonattainment and maintenance areas which EPA has determined have insignificant motor vehicle emissions. Subsection (L) of this section addresses isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas. Subsection (D) of this section explains when budget and emission reduction tests are required for CO nonattainment and maintenance areas. Table 1 follows:

Table 1—Conformity Criteria

All Actions at All Times—

Section (10)	Latest planning assumptions
Section (11)	Latest emissions model
Section (12)	Consultation

Transportation Plan—

Subsection (13)(B)	TCMs
Section (18) and/or Section (19)	Emissions budget and/or interim emissions

TIP—

Subsection (13)(C)	TCMs
Section (18) and/or Section (19)	Emissions budget and/or interim emissions

Project (From a Conforming Plan and TIP)—

Section (14)	Currently conforming plan and TIP
Section (15)	Project from a conforming plan and TIP
Section (16)	CO and PM ₁₀ hot spots
Section (17)	PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} control measures

Project (Not From a Conforming Plan and TIP)—

Subsection (13)(D)	TCMs
Section (14)	Currently conforming plan and TIP
Section (16)	CO and PM ₁₀ hot spots
Section (17)	PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} control measures
Section (18) and/or Section (19)	Emissions budget and/or interim emissions

(C) One (1)-Hour Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. This subsection applies when an area is nonattainment or maintenance for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS (i.e., until the effective date of any revocation of the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS for an area). In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In all one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

2. In ozone nonattainment areas that are required to submit a control strategy implementation plan revision for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS (usually moderate and above areas), the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made when there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS.

3. An ozone nonattainment area must satisfy the interim emissions test for NO_x, as required by section (19), if the implementation plan or plan submission that is applicable for the purposes of conformity determinations is a fifteen percent (15%) plan or Phase I attainment demonstration that does not include a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x. The implementation plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS will be considered to establish a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x if the implementation plan or plan submission contains an explicit NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget that is intended to act as a ceiling on future NO_x emissions, and the NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget is a net reduction from NO_x emissions levels in 1990.

4. Ozone nonattainment areas that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that are not required to submit a control strategy implementation plan revision for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS (usually marginal and below areas) must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The interim emissions tests required by section (19); or

B. The state shall submit to EPA an implementation plan revision for the one (1)-hour NAAQS that contains motor vehicle emissions budget(s) and a reasonable further progress or attainment demonstration, and the budget test required by section (18) must be satisfied using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budget(s) (as described in paragraph (C)1. of this section).

5. Notwithstanding paragraphs (C)1. and (C)2. of this section, moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas with three (3) years of clean data for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that EPA has determined are not subject to the Clean Air Act reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The interim emissions tests as required by section (19);

B. The budget test as required by section (18), using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budgets in the submitted or applicable control strategy implementation plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS (subject to the timing requirements of paragraph (C)1. of this section); or

C. The budget test as required by section (18), using the motor vehicle emissions of ozone precursors in the most recent year of clean data as motor vehicle emissions budgets, if such budgets are established by the EPA rulemaking that determines that the area has clean data for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS.

(D) Eight (8)-Hour Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas without Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the One (1)-Hour Ozone NAAQS for any portion of the Eight (8)-Hour Nonattainment Area. This subsection applies to areas that were never designated nonattainment for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS and areas that were designated nonattainment for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS

but that never submitted a control strategy SIP or maintenance plan with approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets. This subsection applies one (1) year after the effective date of EPA's nonattainment designation for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS for an area, according to subsection (2)(D). In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in such eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In such eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking;

2. In ozone nonattainment areas that are required to submit a control strategy implementation plan revision for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS (usually moderate and above and certain Clean Air Act, part D, subpart 1 areas), the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made when there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS;

3. Such an eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area must satisfy the interim emissions test for NO_x as required by section (19), if the implementation plan or plan submission that is applicable for the purposes of conformity determinations is a fifteen percent (15%) plan or other control strategy SIP that addresses reasonable further progress that does not include a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x . The implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS will be considered to establish a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x if the implementation plan submission contains an explicit NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget that is intended to act as a ceiling on future NO_x emissions, and the NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget is a net reduction from NO_x emissions levels in 2002;

4. Ozone nonattainment areas that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that are not required to submit a control strategy implementation plan revision for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS (usually marginal and certain Clean Air Act, part D, subpart 1 areas) must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The interim emissions tests required by section (19); or

B. The state shall submit to EPA an implementation plan revision for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS that contains motor vehicle emissions budget(s) and a reasonable further progress or attainment demonstration, and the budget test required by section (18) must be satisfied using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budget(s) (as described in paragraph (D)1. of this section);

5. Notwithstanding paragraphs (D)1. and (D)2. of this section, ozone nonattainment areas with three (3) years of

clean data for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that EPA has determined are not subject to the Clean Air Act reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The interim emissions tests as required by section (19);

B. The budget test as required by section (18), using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budgets in the submitted or applicable control strategy implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS (subject to the timing requirements of paragraph (D)1. of this section); or

C. The budget test as required by section (18), using the motor vehicle emissions of ozone precursors in the most recent year of clean data as motor vehicle emissions, if such budgets are established by the EPA rulemaking that determines that the area has clean data for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS.

(E) Eight (8)-Hour Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas with Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the One (1)-Hour Ozone NAAQS that Cover All or a Portion of the Eight (8)-Hour Nonattainment Area. This provision applies one (1) year after the effective date of EPA's nonattainment designation for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS for an area, according to subsection (2)(D). In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in such eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In such eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking;

2. Prior to paragraph (E)1. of this section applying, the following test(s) must be satisfied, subject to the exception in subparagraph (E)2.E—

A. If the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covers the same geographic area as the one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment or maintenance area(s), the budget test as required by section (18) using the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission;

B. If the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covers a smaller geographic area within the one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment or maintenance area(s), the budget test as required by section (18) for either—

(I) The eight (8)-hour nonattainment area using corresponding portion(s) of the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission where such portion(s) can reasonably be identified through the interagency consultation process required by section (5); or

(III) The one (1)-hour nonattainment area using the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission. If additional emissions reductions are necessary to meet the budget test for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS in such cases, these emissions reductions must come from within the eight (8)-hour nonattainment area;

C. If the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covers a larger geographic area and encompasses the entire one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment or maintenance area(s)—

(I) The budget test as required by section (18) for the portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covered by the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission; and

(II) The interim emissions tests as required by section (19) for either—the portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area not covered by the approved or adequate budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone implementation plan, the entire eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area, or the entire portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area within an individual state, in the case where separate one (1)-hour SIP budgets are established for each state of a multi-state one (1)-hour nonattainment or maintenance area;

D. If the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area partially covers a one (1)-hour ozone nonattainment or maintenance area(s)—

(I) The budget test as required by section (18) for the portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area covered by the corresponding portion of the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission where they can be reasonably identified through the interagency consultation process required by section (5); and

(II) The interim emissions tests as required by section (19), when applicable, for either—the portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area not covered by the approved or adequate budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone implementation plan, the entire eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area, or the entire portion of the eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area within an individual state, in the case where separate one (1)-hour SIP budgets are established for each state in a multistate one (1)-hour nonattainment or maintenance area;

E. Notwithstanding paragraphs (E)2.A., B., C., or D. of this section, the interim emissions tests as required by section (19), where the budget test using the approved or adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets in the one (1)-hour ozone applicable implementation plan(s) or implementation plan submission(s) for the relevant area or portion thereof is not the appropriate test and the interim emissions tests are more appropriate to ensure that the transportation plan, TIP, or project not from a conforming plan and TIP will not create new violations, worsen existing violations, or delay timely attainment of the eight (8)-hour ozone standard, as determined through the interagency consultation process required by section (5);

3. Such an eight (8)-hour ozone nonattainment area must satisfy the interim emissions test for NO_x as required by section (19), if the only implementation plan or plan submission that is applicable for the purposes of conformity determinations is a fifteen percent (15%) plan or other control strategy SIP that addresses reasonable further progress that does not include a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x . The implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS will be considered to establish a motor vehicle emis-

sions budget for NO_x if the implementation plan or plan submission contains an explicit NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget that is intended to act as a ceiling on future NO_x emissions, and the NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget is a net reduction from NO_x emissions levels in 2002. Prior to an adequate or approved NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget in the implementation plan submission for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS, the implementation plan for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS will be considered to establish a motor vehicle emissions budget for NO_x if the implementation plan contains an explicit NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget that is intended to act as a ceiling on future NO_x emissions, and the NO_x motor vehicle emissions budget is a net reduction from NO_x emissions levels in 1990; and

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs (E)1. and (E)2. of this section, ozone nonattainment areas with three (3) years of clean data for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that EPA has determined are not subject to the Clean Air Act reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

A. The budget test and/or interim emissions tests as required by sections (18) and (19) and as described in paragraph (E)2. of this section;

B. The budget test as required by section (18), using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budgets in the submitted or applicable control strategy implementation plan for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS (subject to the timing requirements of paragraph (E)1. of this section); or

C. The budget test as required by section (18), using the motor vehicle emissions of ozone precursors in the most recent year of clean data as motor vehicle emissions budgets, if such budgets are established by the EPA rulemaking that determines that the area has clean data for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS.

(F) CO Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in CO nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the hot-spot, budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. FHWA/FTA projects in CO nonattainment or maintenance areas must satisfy the hot-spot test required by section (16) at all times. Until a CO attainment demonstration or maintenance plan is approved by EPA, FHWA/FTA projects must also satisfy the hot spot test required by subsection (16)(B).

2. In CO nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

3. Except as provided in paragraph (F)4. of this section, in CO nonattainment areas the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made when there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan.

4. CO nonattainment areas that have not submitted a maintenance plan and that are not required to submit an attainment demonstration (e.g., moderate CO areas with a design value of 12.7 ppm or less or not classified CO areas) must satisfy one of the following requirements:

A. The interim emissions tests required by section (19); or

B. The state shall submit to EPA an implementation plan revision that contains motor vehicle emissions budget(s) and an attainment demonstration, and the budget test required by section (18) must be satisfied using the adequate or approved motor vehicle emissions budget(s) (as described in paragraph (F)2. of this section).

(G) PM_{10} Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 of subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in PM_{10} nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the hot-spot, budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. FHWA/FTA projects in PM_{10} nonattainment or maintenance areas must satisfy the hot-spot test required by subsection (16)(A).

2. In PM_{10} nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

3. In PM_{10} nonattainment areas the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made—

A. If there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan; or

B. If the submitted implementation plan revision is a demonstration of impracticability under CAA section 189(a)(1)(B)(iii) and does not demonstrate attainment.

(H) NO_2 Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in NO_2 nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In NO_2 nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

2. In NO_2 nonattainment areas the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made when there is no approved

motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan.

(I) $PM_{2.5}$ Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas. In addition to the criteria listed in Table 1 in subsection (B) of this section that are required to be satisfied at all times, in $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment and maintenance areas conformity determinations must include a demonstration that the budget and/or interim emissions tests are satisfied as described in the following:

1. In $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment and maintenance areas the budget test must be satisfied as required by section (18) for conformity determinations made on or after—

A. The effective date of EPA's finding that a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan is adequate for transportation conformity purposes;

B. The publication date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register; or

C. The effective date of EPA's approval of such a budget in the Federal Register, if such approval is completed through direct final rulemaking.

2. In $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas the interim emissions tests must be satisfied as required by section (19) for conformity determinations made if there is no approved motor vehicle emissions budget from an applicable implementation plan and no adequate motor vehicle emissions budget from a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan.

(J) Areas with Limited Maintenance Plans. Notwithstanding the other subsections of this section, an area is not required to satisfy the regional emissions analysis for section (18) and/or section (19) for a given pollutant and NAAQS, if the area has an adequate or approved limited maintenance plan for such pollutant and NAAQS. A limited maintenance plan would have to demonstrate that it would be unreasonable to expect that such an area would experience enough motor vehicle emissions growth for a NAAQS violation to occur. A conformity determination that meets other applicable criteria in Table 1 of subsection (B) of this section is still required, including the hot-spot requirements for projects in CO and PM_{10} areas.

(K) Areas with Insignificant Motor Vehicle Emissions. Notwithstanding the other subsections of this section, an area is not required to satisfy a regional emissions analysis for section (18) and/or section (19) for a given pollutant/precursor and NAAQS, if EPA finds through the adequacy or approval process that a SIP demonstrates that regional motor vehicle emissions are an insignificant contributor to the air quality problem for that pollutant/precursor and NAAQS. The SIP would have to demonstrate that it would be unreasonable to expect that such an area would experience enough motor vehicle emissions growth in that pollutant/precursor for a NAAQS violation to occur. Such a finding would be based on a number of factors, including the percentage of motor vehicle emissions in the context of the total SIP inventory, the current state of air quality as determined by monitoring data for that NAAQS, the absence of SIP motor vehicle control measures, and historical trends and future projections of the growth of motor vehicle emissions. A conformity determination that meets other applicable criteria in Table 1 of subsection (B) of this section is still required, including regional emissions analyses for section (18) and/or section (19) for other pollutants/precursors and NAAQS that apply. Hot-spot requirements for projects in CO and PM_{10} areas in section (16) must also be satisfied, unless EPA determines that the SIP also demonstrates that projects

will not create new localized violations and/or increase the severity or number of existing violations of such NAAQS. If EPA subsequently finds that motor vehicle emissions of a given pollutant/precursor are significant, this subsection would no longer apply for future conformity determinations for that pollutant/precursor and NAAQS.

(L) *Isolated Rural Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas.* This subsection applies to any nonattainment or maintenance area (or portion thereof) which does not have a metropolitan transportation plan or TIP and whose projects are not part of the emissions analysis of any MPO's metropolitan transportation plan or TIP. This subsection does not apply to "donut" areas which are outside the metropolitan planning boundary and inside the nonattainment/maintenance area boundary.

1. FHWA/FTA projects in all isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas must satisfy the requirements of sections (10), (11), (12), (16), and (17) and subsection (13)(D). Until EPA approves the control strategy implementation plan or maintenance plan for a rural CO nonattainment or maintenance area, FHWA/FTA projects must also satisfy the requirements of subsection (16)(B) ("Localized CO and PM₁₀ violations (hot spots)").

2. Isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas are subject to the budget and/or interim emissions tests as described in subsections (C) through (K) of this section, with the following modifications—

A. When the requirements of sections (18) and (19) apply to isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas, references to "transportation plan" or "TIP" should be taken to mean those projects in the statewide transportation plan or statewide TIP which are in the rural nonattainment or maintenance area.

B. In isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas that are subject to section (18), FHWA/FTA projects must be consistent with motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for the years in the time frame of the attainment demonstration or maintenance plan. For years after the attainment year (if a maintenance plan has not been submitted) or after the last year of the maintenance plan, FHWA/FTA projects must satisfy one (1) of the following requirements—

(I) Section (18);

(II) Section (19) (including regional emissions analysis for NO_x in all ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas, notwithstanding paragraph (19)(F)2.); or

(III) As demonstrated by the air quality dispersion model or other air quality modeling technique used in the attainment demonstration or maintenance plan, the FHWA/FTA project, in combination with all other regionally significant projects expected in the area in the time frame of the statewide transportation plan, must not cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard in any areas; increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard in any area; or delay timely attainment of any standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones in any area. Control measures assumed in the analysis must be enforceable.

C. The choice of requirements in subparagraph (L)2.B. of this section and the methodology used to meet the requirements of part (L)2.B.(III) of this section must be determined through the interagency consultation process required in subparagraph (5)(C)1.G. through which the relevant recipients of Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. funds, the local air quality agency, the state air quality agency, and the state department of transportation should reach consensus about the option and methodology selected. EPA and DOT must be consulted through this process as well. In the event of unresolved disputes, conflicts may be escalated to the gov-

ernor consistent with the procedure in subsection (5)(D), which applies for any state air agency comments on a conformity determination.

(10) *Criteria and Procedures—Latest Planning Assumptions.*

(A) Except as provided in this paragraph, the conformity determination, with respect to all other applicable criteria in sections (11)–(19), must be based upon the most recent planning assumptions in force at the time the conformity analysis begins. The conformity determination must satisfy the requirements of subsections (10)(B)–(F) of this rule using the planning assumptions available at the time the conformity analysis begins as determined through the interagency consultation process required in section (5). The "time the conformity analysis begins" for a transportation plan or TIP determination is the point at which the MPO or other designated agency begins to model the impact of the proposed transportation plan or TIP on travel and/or emissions. New data that becomes available after an analysis begins is required to be used in the conformity determination only if a significant delay in the analysis has occurred, as determined through interagency consultation.

(B) Assumptions (including, but not limited to, vehicle miles traveled per capita or per household or per vehicle, trip generation per household, vehicle occupancy, household size, vehicle fleet mix, vehicle ownership, and the geographic distribution of population growth) must be derived from the estimates of current and future population, employment, travel, and congestion most recently developed by the MPO or other agency authorized to make such estimates and approved by the MPO. The conformity determination must also be based on the latest assumptions about current and future background concentrations. Any revisions to these estimates used as part of the conformity determination, including projected shifts in geographic location or level of population, employment, travel, and congestion, must be approved by the MPO, and shall be subject to consultation in accordance with section (5).

(C) The conformity determination for each transportation plan and TIP must discuss how transit operating policies (including fares and service levels) and assumed transit ridership have changed since the previous conformity determination.

(D) The conformity determination must include reasonable assumptions about transit service and increases in transit fares and road and bridge tolls over time.

(E) The conformity determination must use the latest existing information regarding the effectiveness of the TCMs and other implementation plan measures which have already been implemented.

(F) Key assumptions shall be specified and included in the draft documents and supporting materials used for the interagency and public consultation required by section (5).

(11) *Criteria and Procedures—Latest Emissions Model.*

(A) The conformity determination must be based on the latest emission estimation model available. This criterion is satisfied if the most current version of the motor vehicle emissions model specified by EPA for use in the preparation or revision of implementation plans in that state or area is used for the conformity analysis.

(B) EPA will consult with DOT to establish a grace period following the specification of any new model.

1. The grace period will be no less than three (3) months and no more than twenty-four (24) months after notice of availability is published in the Federal Register.

2. The length of the grace period will depend on the degree of change in the model and the scope of re-planning

likely to be necessary by MPOs in order to assure conformity. If the grace period will be longer than three (3) months, EPA will announce the appropriate grace period in the Federal Register.

(C) *Transportation plan and TIP conformity analyses for which the emissions analysis was begun during the grace period or before the Federal Register notice of availability of the latest emission model may continue to use the previous version of the model. Conformity determinations for projects may also be based on the previous model if the analysis was begun during the grace period or before the Federal Register notice of availability, and if the final environmental document for the project is issued no more than three (3) years after the issuance of the draft environmental document.*

(12) *Criteria and Procedures—Consultation. Conformity must be determined according to the consultation procedures in this rule and in the applicable implementation plan, and according to the public involvement procedures established in compliance with 23 CFR part 450. Until the implementation plan is fully approved by EPA, the conformity determination must be made according to paragraph (5)(A)2. and subsection (5)(E) and the requirements of 23 CFR part 450.*

(13) *Criteria and Procedures—Timely Implementation of TCMs.*

(A) *The transportation plan, TIP, or any FHWA/FTA project which is not from a conforming plan and TIP must provide for the timely implementation of TCMs from the applicable implementation plan.*

(B) *For transportation plans, this criterion is satisfied if the following two (2) conditions are met:*

1. *The transportation plan, in describing the envisioned future transportation system, provides for the timely completion or implementation of all TCMs in the applicable implementation plan which are eligible for funding under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws, consistent with schedules included in the applicable implementation plan; and*

2. *Nothing in the transportation plan interferes with the implementation of any TCM in the applicable implementation plan.*

(C) *For TIPs, this criterion is satisfied if the following conditions are met:*

1. *An examination of the specific steps and funding source(s) needed to fully implement each TCM indicates that TCMs which are eligible for funding under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws, are on or ahead of the schedule established in the applicable implementation plan, or, if such TCMs are behind the schedule established in the applicable implementation plan, the MPO and DOT have determined that past obstacles to implementation of the TCMs have been identified and have been or are being overcome, and that all state and local agencies with influence over approvals or funding for TCMs are giving maximum priority to approval or funding of TCMs over other projects within their control, including projects in locations outside the nonattainment or maintenance area.*

2. *If TCMs in the applicable implementation plan have previously been programmed for federal funding but the funds have not been obligated and the TCMs are behind the schedule in the implementation plan, then the TIP cannot be found to conform if the funds intended for those TCMs are reallocated to projects in the TIP other than TCMs, or if there are no other TCMs in the TIP, if the funds are reallocated to projects in the TIP other than projects which are eligible for*

federal funding intended for air quality improvement projects, e.g., the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program; and

3. *Nothing in the TIP may interfere with the implementation of any TCM in the applicable implementation plan.*

(D) *For FHWA/FTA projects which are not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP, this criterion is satisfied if the project does not interfere with the implementation of any TCM in the applicable implementation plan.*

(14) *Criteria and Procedures—Currently Conforming Transportation Plan and TIP. There must be a currently conforming transportation plan and currently conforming TIP at the time of project approval.*

(A) *Only one (1) conforming transportation plan or TIP may exist in an area at any time; conformity determinations of a previous transportation plan or TIP expire once the current plan or TIP is found to conform by DOT. The conformity determination on a transportation plan or TIP will also lapse if conformity is not determined according to the frequency requirements specified in section (4) of this rule.*

(B) *This criterion is not required to be satisfied at the time of project approval for a TCM specifically included in the applicable implementation plan, provided that all other relevant criteria of this subsection are satisfied.*

(15) *Criteria and Procedures—Projects From a Plan and TIP.*

(A) *The project must come from a conforming plan and program. If this criterion is not satisfied, the project must satisfy all criteria in Table 1 of subsection (9)(B) for a project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP. A project is considered to be from a conforming transportation plan if it meets the requirements of subsection (15)(B) of this rule and from a conforming program if it meets the requirements of subsection (15)(C) of this rule. Special provisions for TCMs in an applicable implementation plan are provided in subsection (15)(D) of this rule.*

(B) *A project is considered to be from a conforming transportation plan if one (1) of the following conditions applies:*

1. *For projects which are required to be identified in the transportation plan in order to satisfy section (6) Content of Transportation Plans of this rule, the project is specifically included in the conforming transportation plan and the project's design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were described in the transportation plan, or in a manner which would significantly impact use of the facility; or*

2. *For projects which are not required to be specifically identified in the transportation plan, the project is identified in the conforming transportation plan, or is consistent with the policies and purpose of the transportation plan and will not interfere with other projects specifically included in the transportation plan.*

(C) *A project is considered to be from a conforming program if the following conditions are met:*

1. *The project is included in the conforming TIP and the design concept and scope of the project were adequate at the time of the TIP conformity determination to determine its contribution to the TIP's regional emissions, and the project design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were described in the TIP; and*

2. *If the TIP describes a project design concept and scope which includes project-level emissions mitigation or control measures, written commitments to implement such measures must be obtained from the project sponsor and/or operator as required by subsection (25)(A) in order for the project to be considered from a conforming program. Any change in these mitigation or control measures that would*

significantly reduce their effectiveness constitutes a change in the design concept and scope of the project.

(D) TCMs. This criterion is not required to be satisfied for TCMs specifically included in an applicable implementation plan.

(16) Criteria and Procedures—Localized CO and PM₁₀ Violations (Hot Spots).

(A) This subsection applies at all times. The FHWA/FTA project must not cause or contribute to any new localized CO or PM₁₀ violations or increase the frequency or severity of any existing CO or PM₁₀ violations in CO and PM₁₀ nonattainment and maintenance areas. This criterion is satisfied if it is demonstrated that during the time frame of the transportation plan (or regional emissions analysis) no new local violations will be created and the severity or number of existing violations will not be increased as a result of the project. The demonstration must be performed according to the consultation requirements of subparagraph (5)(C)1.A. and the methodology requirements of section (23).

(B) This subsection applies for CO nonattainment areas as described in paragraph (9)(D)1. Each FHWA/FTA project must eliminate or reduce the severity and number of localized CO violations in the area substantially affected by the project (in CO nonattainment areas). This criteria is satisfied with respect to existing localized CO violations if it is demonstrated that during the time frame of the transportation plan (or regional emissions analysis) existing localized CO violations will be eliminated or reduced in severity and number as a result of the project. The demonstration must be performed according to the consultation requirements of subparagraph (5)(C)1.A. and the methodology requirements of section (23).

(17) Criteria and Procedures—Compliance with PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Control Measures. The FHWA/FTA project must comply with any PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} control measures in the applicable implementation plan. This criterion is satisfied if the project-level conformity determination contains a written commitment from the project sponsor to include in the final plans, specifications, and estimates for the project those control measures (for the purpose of limiting PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions from the construction activities and/or normal use and operation associated with the project) that are contained in the applicable implementation plan.

(18) Criteria and Procedures—Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget.

(A) The transportation plan, TIP, and project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP must be consistent with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) in the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission). This criterion applies as described in subsections (9)(C) through (L). This criterion is satisfied if it is demonstrated that emissions of the pollutants or pollutant precursors described in subsection (C) of this section are less than or equal to the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) established in the applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission.

(B) Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated for each year for which the applicable (and/or submitted) implementation plan specifically establishes motor vehicle emissions budget(s), for the attainment year (if it is within the time frame of the transportation plan) for the last year of the transportation plan's forecast period, and for any intermediate years as necessary so that the years for which consistency is demonstrated are no more than ten (10) years apart, as follows:

1. Until a maintenance plan is submitted—

A. Emissions in each year (such as milestone years and the attainment year) for which the control strategy implementation plan revision establishes motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be less than or equal to that year's motor vehicle emissions budget(s); and

B. Emissions in years for which no motor vehicle emissions budget(s) are specifically established must be less than or equal to the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) established for the most recent prior year. For example, emissions in years after the attainment year for which the implementation plan does not establish a budget must be less than or equal to the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for the attainment year.

2. When a maintenance plan has been submitted—

A. Emissions must be less than or equal to the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) established for the last year of the maintenance plan, and for any other years for which the maintenance plan establishes motor vehicle emissions budgets. If the maintenance plan does not establish motor vehicle emissions budgets for any years other than the last year of the maintenance plan, the demonstration of consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be accompanied by a qualitative finding that there are no factors which would cause or contribute to a new violation or exacerbate an existing violation in the years before the last year of the maintenance plan. The interagency consultation process required by section (5) shall determine what must be considered in order to make such a finding;

B. For years after the last year of the maintenance plan, emissions must be less than or equal to the maintenance plan's motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for the last year of the maintenance plan;

C. If an approved and/or submitted control strategy implementation plan has established motor vehicle emissions budgets for years in the time frame of the transportation plan, emissions in these years must be less than or equal to the control strategy implementation plan's motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for these years; and

D. For any analysis years before the last year of the maintenance plan, emissions must be less than or equal to the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) established for the most recent prior year.

(C) Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated for each pollutant or pollutant precursor in subsection (2)(B) for which the area is in nonattainment or maintenance and for which the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) establishes a motor vehicle emissions budget.

(D) Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated by including emissions from the entire transportation system, including all regionally significant projects contained in the transportation plan and all other regionally significant highway and transit projects expected in the nonattainment or maintenance area in the time frame of the transportation plan.

1. Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated with a regional emissions analysis that meets the requirements of section (22) and subparagraph (5)(C)1.A.

2. The regional emissions analysis may be performed for any years in the time frame of the transportation plan provided they are not more than ten (10) years apart and provided the analysis is performed for the attainment year (if it is in the time frame of the transportation plan) and the last year of the plan's forecast period. Emissions in years for which consistency with motor vehicle emissions budgets must be demonstrated, as required in subsection (B) of this

section, may be determined by interpolating between the years for which the regional emissions analysis is performed.

(E) Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets in Submitted Control Strategy Implementation Plan Revisions and Submitted Maintenance Plans.

1. Consistency with the motor vehicle emissions budgets in submitted control strategy implementation plan revisions or maintenance plans must be demonstrated if EPA has declared the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) adequate for transportation conformity purposes, and the adequacy finding is effective. However, motor vehicle emissions budgets in submitted implementation plans do not supercede the motor vehicle emissions budgets in approved implementation plans for the same Clean Air Act requirement and the period of years addressed by the previously approved implementation plan, unless EPA specifies otherwise in its approval of a SIP.

2. If EPA has not declared an implementation plan submission's motor vehicle emissions budget(s) adequate for transportation conformity purposes, the budget(s) shall not be used to satisfy the requirements of this section. Consistency with the previously established motor vehicle emissions budget(s) must be demonstrated. If there are no previous approved implementation plans or implementation plan submissions with adequate motor vehicle emissions budgets, the interim emissions tests required by section (19) must be satisfied.

3. If EPA declares an implementation plan submission's motor vehicle emissions budget(s) inadequate for transportation conformity purposes after EPA had previously found the budget(s) adequate, and conformity of a transportation plan or TIP has already been determined by DOT using the budget(s), the conformity determination will remain valid. Projects included in that transportation plan or TIP could still satisfy sections (14) and (15), which require a currently conforming transportation plan and TIP to be in place at the time of a project's conformity determination and that projects come from a conforming transportation plan and TIP.

4. EPA will not find a motor vehicle emissions budget in a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan to be adequate for transportation conformity purposes unless the following minimum criteria are satisfied:

A. The submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan was endorsed by the governor (or his or her designee) and was subject to a state public hearing;

B. Before the control strategy implementation plan or maintenance plan was submitted to EPA, consultation among federal, state, and local agencies occurred; full implementation plan documentation was provided to EPA; and EPA's stated concerns, if any, were addressed;

C. The motor vehicle emissions budget(s) is clearly identified and precisely quantified;

D. The motor vehicle emissions budget(s), when considered together with all other emissions sources, is consistent with applicable requirements for reasonable further progress, attainment, or maintenance (whichever is relevant to the given implementation plan submission);

E. The motor vehicle emissions budget(s) is consistent with and clearly related to the emissions inventory and the control measures in the submitted control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan; and

F. Revisions to previously submitted control strategy implementation plans or maintenance plans explain and document any changes to previously submitted budgets and control measures; impacts on point and area source emis-

sions; any changes to established safety margins (see section (1) for definition); and reasons for the changes (including the basis for any changes related to emission factors or estimates of vehicle miles traveled).

5. Before determining the adequacy of a submitted motor vehicle emissions budget, EPA will review the state's compilation of public comments and response to comments that are required to be submitted with any implementation plan. EPA will document its consideration of such comments and responses in a letter to the state indicating the adequacy of the submitted motor vehicle emissions budget.

6. When the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) used to satisfy the requirements of this section are established by an implementation plan submittal that has not yet been approved or disapproved by EPA, the MPO and DOT's conformity determinations will be deemed to be a statement that the MPO and DOT are not aware of any information that would indicate that emissions consistent with the motor vehicle emissions budget will cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard; increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard; or delay timely attainment of any standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones.

(F) Adequacy Review Process for Implementation Plan Submissions. EPA will use the procedure listed in paragraph (18)(F)1. or (18)(F)2. of this section to review the adequacy of an implementation plan submission—

1. When EPA reviews the adequacy of an implementation plan submission prior to EPA's final action on the implementation plan—

A. EPA will notify the public through EPA's website when EPA receives an implementation plan submission that will be reviewed for adequacy.

B. The public will have a minimum of thirty (30) days to comment on the adequacy of the implementation plan submission. If the complete implementation plan is not accessible electronically through the Internet and a copy is requested within fifteen (15) days of the date of the website notice, the comment period will be extended for thirty (30) days from the date that a copy of the implementation plan is mailed.

C. After the public comment period closes, EPA will inform the state in writing whether EPA has found the submission adequate or inadequate for use in transportation conformity, including response to any comments submitted directly and review of comments submitted through the state process, or EPA will include the determination of adequacy or inadequacy in a proposed or final action approving or disapproving the implementation plan under subparagraph (18)(F)2.C. of this section.

D. EPA will establish a Federal Register notice to inform the public of EPA's finding. If EPA finds the submission adequate, the effective date of this finding will be fifteen (15) days from the date the notice is published as established in the Federal Register notice, unless EPA is taking a final approval action on the SIP as described in subparagraph (18)(F)2.C. of this section.

E. EPA will announce whether the implementation plan submission is adequate or inadequate for use in transportation conformity on EPA's website. The website will also include EPA's response to comments if any comments were received during the public comment period.

F. If after EPA has found a submission adequate, EPA has cause to reconsider this finding, EPA will repeat actions described in subparagraphs (18)(F)1.A. through E or paragraph (18)(F)2. of this section unless EPA determines that there is no need for additional public comment given the deficiencies of the implementation plan submission. In all

cases where EPA reverses its previous finding to a finding of inadequacy under paragraph (18)(F)1. of this section, such a finding will become effective immediately upon the date of EPA's letter to the state.

G. If after EPA has found a submission inadequate, EPA has cause to reconsider the adequacy of that budget, EPA will repeat actions described in subparagraphs (18)(F)1.A. through E or paragraph (18)(F)2. of this section.

2. When EPA reviews the adequacy of an implementation plan submission simultaneously with EPA's approval or disapproval of the implementation plan—

A. EPA's Federal Register notice of proposed or direct final rulemaking will serve to notify the public that EPA will be reviewing the implementation plan submission for adequacy.

B. The publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking will start a public comment period of at least thirty (30) days.

C. EPA will indicate whether the implementation plan submission is adequate and thus can be used for conformity either in EPA's final rulemaking or through the process described in subparagraphs (18)(F)1.C. through E of this section. If EPA makes an adequacy finding through a final rulemaking that approves the implementation plan submission, such a finding will become effective upon the publication of EPA's approval in the Federal Register, or upon the effective date of EPA's approval if such action is conducted through direct final rulemaking. EPA will respond to comments received directly and review comments submitted through the state process and include the response to comments in the applicable docket.

(19) *Criteria and Procedures—Interim Emissions in Areas without Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets.*

(A) The transportation plan, TIP, and project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP satisfy the interim emissions test(s) as described in subsections (9)(C) through (L). This criterion applies to the net effect of the action (transportation plan, TIP, or project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP) on motor vehicle emissions from the entire transportation system.

(B) *Ozone Areas.* The requirements of this paragraph apply to all one (1)-hour ozone and eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS areas, except for certain requirements as indicated. This criterion may be met—

1. In moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to the reasonable further progress requirements of CAA section 182(b)(1) if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) through (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section—

A. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are less than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; and

B. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are lower than—

(I) 1990 emissions by any nonzero amount, in areas for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS as described in subsection (9)(C); or

(II) 2002 emissions by any nonzero amount, in areas for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS as described in subsections (9)(D) and (E).

2. In marginal and below ozone nonattainment areas and other ozone nonattainment areas that are not subject to the reasonable further progress requirements of CAA section 182(b)(1) if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the

requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) through (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section—

A. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; or

B. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than—

(I) 1990 emissions, in areas for the one (1)-hour ozone NAAQS as described in subsection (9)(C); or

(II) 2002 emissions, in areas for the eight (8)-hour ozone NAAQS as described in subsections (9)(D) and (E).

(C) *CO Areas.* This criterion may be met—

1. In moderate areas with design value greater than 12.7 ppm and serious CO nonattainment areas that are subject to CAA section 187(a)(7) if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) through (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section—

A. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are less than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; and

B. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are lower than 1990 emissions by any nonzero amount.

2. In moderate areas with design value less than 12.7 ppm and not classified CO nonattainment areas if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) through (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section—

A. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; or

B. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than 1990 emissions.

(D) *PM₁₀ and NO₂ Areas.* This criterion may be met in PM₁₀ and NO₂ nonattainment areas; a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) and (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section, one (1) of the following requirements is met—

1. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; or

2. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than baseline emissions. Baseline emissions are those estimated to have occurred during calendar year 1990, unless a conformity plan defines the baseline emissions for a PM₁₀ area to be those occurring in a different calendar year for which a baseline emissions inventory was developed for the purpose of developing a control strategy implementation plan.

(E) *PM_{2.5} Areas.* This criterion may be met in PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas if a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) and (J) of this section demonstrates that for each analysis year and for each of the pollutants described in subsection (F) of this section, one of the following requirements is met—

1. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline"

scenario, and this can be reasonably expected to be true in the periods between the analysis years; or

2. The emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than 2002 emissions.

(F) Pollutants. The regional emissions analysis must be performed for the following pollutants:

1. VOC in ozone areas;
2. NO_x in ozone areas, unless the EPA administrator determines that additional reductions of NO_x would not contribute to attainment;
3. CO in CO areas;
4. PM_{10} in PM_{10} areas;
5. VOC and/or NO_x in PM_{10} areas if the EPA regional administrator or the director of the state air agency has made a finding that one or both of such precursor emissions from within the area are a significant contributor to the PM_{10} nonattainment problem and has so notified the MPO and DOT;
6. NO_x in NO_2 areas;
7. $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ areas; and
8. Re-entrained road dust in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ areas only if the EPA regional administrator or the director of the state air agency has made a finding that emissions from re-entrained road dust within the area are a significant contributor to the $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ nonattainment problem and has so notified the MPO and DOT.

(G) Analysis Years.

1. The regional emissions analysis must be performed for analysis years that are no more than ten (10) years apart. The first analysis year must be no more than five (5) years beyond the year in which the conformity determination is being made. The last year of transportation plan's forecast period must also be an analysis year.

2. For areas using subparagraphs (B)2.A., (C)2.A. and paragraphs (D)1. and (E)1. of this section, a regional emissions analysis that satisfies the requirements of section (22) and subsections (G) and (J) of this section would not be required for analysis years in which the transportation projects and planning assumption in the "Action" and "Baseline" scenarios are exactly the same. In such a case, subsection (A) of this section can be satisfied by documenting that the transportation projects and planning assumptions in both scenarios are exactly the same, and consequently, the emissions predicted in the "Action" scenario are not greater than the emissions predicted in the "Baseline" scenario for such analysis years.

(H) "Baseline" Scenario. The regional emissions analysis required by subsections (B) through (E) of this section must estimate the emissions that would result from the "Baseline" scenario in each analysis year. The "Baseline" scenario must be defined for each of the analysis years. The "Baseline" scenario is the future transportation system that will result from current programs, including the following (except that exempt projects listed in section (26) and projects exempt from regional emissions analysis as listed in section (27) need not be explicitly considered):

1. All in-place regionally significant highway and transit facilities, services and activities;
2. All ongoing travel demand management or transportation system management activities; and
3. Completion of all regionally significant projects, regardless of funding source, which are currently under construction or are undergoing right-of-way acquisition (except for hardship acquisition and protective buying); come from the first year of the previously conforming transportation plan and/or TIP; or have completed the NEPA process.

(I) "Action" Scenario. The regional emissions analysis required by subsections (B) through (E) of this section must

estimate the emissions that would result from the "Action" scenario in each analysis year. The "Action" scenario must be defined for each of the analysis years. The "Action" scenario is the transportation system that would result from the implementation of the proposed action (transportation plan, TIP, or project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP) and all other expected regionally significant projects in the nonattainment area. The "Action" scenario must include the following (except that exempt projects listed in section (26) and projects exempt from regional emissions analysis as listed in section (27) need not be explicitly considered):

1. All facilities, services, and activities in the "Baseline" scenario;
2. Completion of all TCMs and regionally significant projects (including facilities, services, and activities) specifically identified in the proposed transportation plan which will be operational or in effect in the analysis year, except that regulatory TCMs may not be assumed to begin at a future time unless the regulation is already adopted by the enforcing jurisdiction or the TCM is identified in the applicable implementation plan;
3. All travel demand management programs and transportation system management activities known to the MPO, but not included in the applicable implementation plan or utilizing any federal funding or approval, which have been fully adopted and/or funded by the enforcing jurisdiction or sponsoring agency since the last conformity determination;
4. The incremental effects of any travel demand management programs and transportation system management activities known to the MPO, but not included in the applicable implementation plan or utilizing any federal funding or approval, which were adopted and/or funded prior to the date of the last conformity determination, but which have been modified since then to be more stringent or effective;
5. Completion of all expected regionally significant highway and transit projects which are not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP; and
6. Completion of all expected regionally significant non-FHWA/FTA highway and transit projects that have clear funding sources and commitments leading toward their implementation and completion by the analysis year.

(J) Projects Not from a Conforming Transportation Plan and TIP. For the regional emissions analysis required by subsections (B) through (E) of this section, if the project which is not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP is a modification of a project currently in the plan or TIP, the "Baseline" scenario must include the project with its original design concept and scope, and the "Action" scenario must include the project with its new design concept and scope.

(20) Consequences of Controlled Strategy Implementation Plan Failures.

(A) Disapprovals.

1. If EPA disapproves any submitted control strategy implementation plan revision (with or without a protective finding) the conformity status of the transportation plan and TIP shall lapse on the date that highway sanctions as a result of the disapproval are imposed on the nonattainment area under section 179(b)(1) of the CAA. No new transportation plan, TIP, or project may be found to conform until another control strategy implementation plan revision fulfilling the same CAA requirements is submitted and conformity to this submission is determined.

2. If EPA disapproves a submitted control strategy implementation plan revision without making a protective finding, only projects in the first three (3) years of the currently conforming transportation plan and TIP may be found to conform. This means that beginning on the effective date

of disapproval without a protective finding, no transportation plan, TIP, or project not in the first three (3) years of the currently conforming transportation plan and TIP may be found to conform until another control strategy implementation plan revision fulfilling the same CAA requirements is submitted, EPA finds its motor vehicle emissions budget(s) adequate pursuant to section (18) of this rule or approves the submission, and conformity to the implementation plan revision is determined.

3. In disapproving a control strategy implementation plan revision, EPA would give a protective finding where a submitted plan contains adopted control measures or written commitments to adopt enforceable control measures that fully satisfy the emissions reductions requirements relevant to the statutory provision for which the implementation plan revision was submitted, such as reasonable further progress or attainment.

(B) *Failure to Submit and Incompleteness.* In areas where EPA notifies the state, MPO, and DOT of the state's failure to submit a control strategy implementation plan or submission of an incomplete control strategy implementation plan revision, (either of which initiates the sanction process under CAA section 179 or 110(m)), the conformity status of the transportation plan and TIP shall lapse on the date that highway sanctions are imposed on the nonattainment area for such failure under section 179(b)(1) of the CAA, unless the failure has been remedied and acknowledged by a letter from the EPA regional administrator.

(C) *Federal Implementation Plans.* If EPA promulgates a federal implementation plan that contains motor vehicle emissions budget(s) as a result of a state failure, the conformity lapse imposed by this section because of that state failure is removed.

(21) *Requirements for Adoption or Approval of Projects by Other Recipients of Funds Designated Under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C.*

(A) Except as provided in subsection (B) of this section, no recipient of Federal funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. shall adopt or approve a regionally significant highway or transit project, regardless of funding source, unless the recipient finds that the requirements of one (1) of the following are met:

1. The project comes from the currently conforming transportation plan and TIP, and the project's design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were included in the regional emissions analysis for that transportation plan and TIP;

2. The project is included in the regional emissions analysis for the currently conforming transportation plan and TIP conformity determination (even if the project is not strictly included in the transportation plan or TIP for the purpose of MPO project selection or endorsement) and the project's design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those which were included in the regional emissions analysis; or

3. A new regional emissions analysis including the project and the currently conforming transportation plan and TIP demonstrates that the transportation plan and TIP would still conform if the project were implemented (consistent with the requirements of sections (18) and/or (19) for a project not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP).

(B) In isolated rural nonattainment and maintenance areas subject to subsection (9)(A), no recipient of federal funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. shall adopt or approve a regionally significant highway or transit project, regardless of funding source, unless the recipient

finds that the requirements of one (1) of the following are met:

1. The project was included in the regional emissions analysis supporting the most recent conformity determination that reflects the portion of the statewide transportation plan and statewide TIP which are in the nonattainment or maintenance area, and the project's design concept and scope has not changed significantly; or

2. A new regional emissions analysis including the project and all other regionally significant projects expected in the nonattainment or maintenance area demonstrates that those projects in the statewide transportation plan and statewide TIP which are in the nonattainment or maintenance area would still conform if the project was implemented (consistent with the requirements of sections (18) and/or (19) for projects not from a conforming transportation plan and TIP).

(C) Notwithstanding subsections (A) and (B) of this section, in nonattainment and maintenance areas subject to subsection (9)(J) or (K) for a given pollutant/precursor and NAAQS, no recipient of federal funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C. shall adopt or approve a regionally significant highway or transit project, regardless of funding source, unless the recipient finds that the requirements of one (1) of the following are met for that pollutant/precursor and NAAQS:

1. The project was included in the most recent conformity determination for the transportation plan and TIP and the project's design concept and scope has not changed significantly; or

2. The project was included in the most recent conformity determination that reflects the portion of the statewide transportation plan and statewide TIP which are in the nonattainment or maintenance area, and the project's design concept and scope has not changed significantly.

(22) *Procedures for Determining Regional Transportation-Related Emissions.*

(A) *General Requirements.*

1. The regional emissions analysis required by section (18) and section (19) of this rule for the transportation plan, TIP, or project not from a conforming plan and TIP must include all regionally significant projects expected in the nonattainment or maintenance area. The analysis shall include FHWA/FTA projects proposed in the transportation plan and TIP and all other regionally significant projects which are disclosed to the MPO as required by section (5) of this rule. Projects which are not regionally significant are not required to be explicitly modeled, but vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from such projects must be estimated in accordance with reasonable professional practice. The effects of TCMs and similar projects that are not regionally significant may also be estimated in accordance with reasonable professional practice.

2. The emissions analysis may not include for emissions reduction credit any TCMs or other measures in the applicable implementation plan which have been delayed beyond the scheduled date(s) until such time as their implementation has been assured. If the measure has been partially implemented and it can be demonstrated that it is providing quantifiable emission reduction benefits, the emissions analysis may include that emissions reduction credit.

3. Emissions reduction credit from projects, programs, or activities which require a regulatory action in order to be implemented may not be included in the emissions analysis unless—

A. The regulatory action is already adopted by the enforcing jurisdiction;

B. The project, program, or activity is included in the applicable implementation plan;

C. The control strategy implementation plan submission or maintenance plan submission that establishes the motor vehicle emissions budget(s) for the purposes of section (18) contains a written commitment to the project, program, or activity by the agency with authority to implement it; or

D. EPA has approved an opt-in to a federally enforced program, EPA has promulgated the program (if the control program is a federal responsibility, such as tailpipe standards), or the Clean Air Act requires the program without need for individual state action and without any discretionary authority for EPA to set its stringency, delay its effective date, or not implement the program.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph (22)(A)3. of this rule, emission reduction credit from control measures that are not included in the transportation plan and TIP and that do not require a regulatory action in order to be implemented may not be included in the emissions analysis unless the conformity determination includes written commitments to implementation from appropriate entities.

A. Persons or entities voluntarily committing to control measures must comply with the obligations of such commitments.

B. Written commitments to mitigation measures must be obtained prior to a conformity determination, and project sponsors must comply with such commitments.

5. A regional emissions analysis for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of section (19) must make the same assumptions in both the "Baseline" and "Action" scenarios regarding control measures that are external to the transportation system itself, such as vehicle tailpipe or evaporative emission standards, limits on gasoline volatility, vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, and oxygenated or reformulated gasoline or diesel fuel.

6. The ambient temperatures used for the regional emissions analysis shall be consistent with those used to establish emissions budget in the applicable implementation plan. All other factors, for example the fraction of travel in a hot stabilized engine mode, must be consistent with the applicable implementation plan, unless modified after interagency consultation in accordance with subparagraph (5)(C)1.A. to incorporate additional or more geographically specific information or represent a logically estimated trend in such factors beyond the period considered in the applicable implementation plan.

7. Reasonable methods shall be used to estimate nonattainment or maintenance area vehicle miles traveled (VMT) on off-network roadways within the urban transportation planning area, and on roadways outside the urban transportation planning area.

(B) Regional emissions analysis in serious, severe, and extreme ozone nonattainment and serious carbon monoxide areas must meet the requirements of paragraphs (B)1. through 3. of this section if their metropolitan planning area contains an urbanized area population over two hundred thousand (200,000).

1. Beginning January 1, 1997, estimates of regional transportation-related emissions used to support conformity determinations must be made at a minimum using network-based travel models according to procedures and methods that are available and in practice and supported by current and available documentation. These procedures, methods, and practices are available from DOT and will be updated periodically. Agencies must discuss these modeling procedures and practices through the interagency consultation process, as required by subparagraph (5)(C)1.A. Network-

based travel models must at a minimum satisfy the following requirements—

A. Network-based travel models must be validated against observed counts (peak and off-peak, if possible) for base year that is not more than ten (10) years prior to the date of the conformity determination. Model forecasts must be analyzed for reasonableness and compared to historical trends and other factors, and the results must be documented;

B. Land use, population, employment, and other network-based travel model assumptions must be documented and based on the best available information;

C. Scenarios of land development and use must be consistent with the future transportation system alternatives for which emissions are being estimated. The distribution of employment and residences for different transportation options must be reasonable;

D. A capacity-sensitive assignment methodology must be used, and emissions estimates must be based on a methodology which differentiates between peak and off-peak link volumes and speeds and uses of speeds based on final assigned volumes;

E. Zone-to-zone travel impedances used to distributive trips between origin and destination pairs must be in reasonable agreement with the travel times that are estimated from final assigned traffic volumes. Where use of transit currently is anticipated to be a significant factor in satisfying transportation demand, these times should also be used for modeling mode splits; and

F. Network-based travel models must be reasonably sensitive to changes in the time(s), cost(s), and other factors affecting travel choices.

2. Reasonable methods in accordance with good practice must be used to estimate traffic speeds and delays in a manner that is sensitive to the estimated volume of travel on each roadway segment represented in the network-based travel model.

3. Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) estimates of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) shall be considered the primary measure of VMT within the portion of the nonattainment or maintenance area and for the functional classes of roadways included in HPMS, for urban areas which are sampled on a separate urban area basis. For areas with network-based travel models, a factor (or factors) may be developed to reconcile and calibrate the network-based travel model estimates of VMT in the base year of its validation to the HPMS estimates for the same period. These factors may then be applied to model estimates of future VMT. In this factoring process, consideration will be given to differences between HPMS and network-based travel models, such as differences in the facility coverage of the HPMS and the modeled network description. Locally developed count-based programs and other departures from these procedures are permitted subject to the interagency consultation procedures of subparagraph (5)(C)1.A.

(C) Two (2)-year Grace Period for Regional Emissions Analysis Requirements in Certain Ozone and CO Areas. The requirements of subsection (B) of this section apply to such areas or portions of such areas that have not previously been required to meet these requirements for any existing NAAQS two (2) years from the following:

1. The effective date of EPA's reclassification of an ozone or CO nonattainment area that has an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000) to serious or above;

2. The official notice by the Census Bureau that determines the urbanized area population of a serious or above

ozone or CO nonattainment area to be greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000); or

3. The effective date of EPA's action that classifies a newly designated ozone or CO nonattainment area that has an urbanized area population greater than two hundred thousand (>200,000) as serious or above.

(D) In all areas not otherwise subject to subsection (B) of this section, regional emissions analyses must use those procedures described in subsection (B) of this section if the use of those procedures has been the previous practice of the MPO. Otherwise, areas not subject to subsection (B) of this section may estimate regional emissions using any appropriate methods that account for VMT growth by, for example, extrapolating historical VMT or projecting future VMT by considering growth in population and historical growth trends for VMT per person. These methods must also consider future economic activity, transit alternatives, and transportation system policies.

(E) PM_{10} from Construction-Related Fugitive Dust.

1. For areas in which the implementation plan does not identify construction-related fugitive PM_{10} as a contributor to the nonattainment problem, the fugitive PM_{10} emissions associated with highway and transit project construction are not required to be considered in the regional emissions analysis.

2. In PM_{10} nonattainment and maintenance areas with implementation plans which identify construction-related fugitive PM_{10} as a contributor to the nonattainment problem, the regional PM_{10} emissions analysis shall consider construction-related fugitive PM_{10} and shall account for the level of construction activity, the fugitive PM_{10} control measures in the applicable implementation plan, and the dust-producing capacity of the proposed activities.

(F) $PM_{2.5}$ from Construction-Related Fugitive Dust.

1. For $PM_{2.5}$ areas in which the implementation plan does not identify construction-related fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ as a significant contributor to the nonattainment problem, the fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ emissions associated with highway and transit project construction are not required to be considered in the regional emissions analysis.

2. In $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment and maintenance areas with implementation plans which identify construction-related fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ as a significant contributor to the nonattainment problem, the regional $PM_{2.5}$ emissions analysis shall consider construction-related fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ and shall account for the level of construction activity, the fugitive $PM_{2.5}$ control measures in the applicable implementation plan, and the dust-producing capacity of the proposed activities.

(G) Reliance on Previous Regional Emissions Analysis.

1. Conformity determinations for a new transportation plan and/or TIP may be demonstrated to satisfy the requirements of section (18) Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget or section (19) Interim Emissions in Areas without Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets of this rule without new regional analysis if the previous regional emissions analysis also applies to the new plan and/or TIP. This requires a demonstration that—

A. The new plan and/or TIP contains all projects which must be started in the plan and TIP's time frame in order to achieve the highway and transit system envisioned by the transportation plan;

B. All plan and TIP projects which are regionally significant are included in the transportation plan with design concept and scope adequate to determine their contribution to the transportation plan's and/or TIP's regional emissions at the time of the previous conformity determination;

C. The design concept and scope of each regionally significant project in the new plan and/or TIP is not significantly different from that described in the previous transportation plan; and

D. The previous regional emissions analysis is consistent with the requirements of section (18) (including that conformity to all currently applicable budgets is demonstrated) and/or section (19), as applicable.

2. A project which is not from a conforming transportation plan and a conforming TIP may be demonstrated to satisfy the requirements of section (18) or section (19) of this rule without additional regional emissions analysis if allocating funds to the project will not delay the implementation of projects in the transportation plan or TIP which are necessary to achieve the highway and transit system envisioned by the transportation plan, the previous regional emissions analysis is still consistent with the requirements of section (18) (including that conformity to all currently applicable budgets is demonstrated) and/or section (19) as applicable, and if the project is either—

A. Not regionally significant; or

B. Included in the conforming transportation plan (even if it is not specifically included in the latest conforming TIP) with design concept and scope adequate to determine its contribution to the transportation plan's regional emissions at the time of the transportation plan's conformity determination, and the design concept and scope of the project is not significantly different from that described in the transportation plan.

3. A conformity determination that relies on subsection (G) of this section does not satisfy the frequency requirements of subsection (4)(B) or (C).

(23) Procedures for Determining Localized CO and PM_{10} Concentrations (Hot-Spot Analysis).

(A) CO Hot-Spot Analysis.

1. The demonstrations required by section (16) must be based on quantitative analysis using air quality models, databases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR part 51, Appendix W (Guideline on Air Quality Models). These procedures shall be used in the following cases, unless different procedures developed through the interagency consultation process required in section (5) and approved by the EPA regional administrator are used:

A. For projects in or affecting locations, areas, or categories of sites which are identified in the applicable implementation plan as sites of violation or possible violation;

B. For projects affecting intersections that are at Level-of-Service D, E, or F, or those that will change to Level-of-Service D, E, or F because of increased traffic volumes related to the project;

C. For any project affecting one (1) or more of the top three (3) intersections in the nonattainment or maintenance area with highest traffic volumes, as identified in the applicable implementation plan; and

D. For any project affecting one (1) or more of the top three (3) intersections in the nonattainment or maintenance area with the worst level-of-service, as identified in the applicable implementation plan.

2. In cases other than those described in paragraph (A)1. of this section, the demonstrations required by section (16) may be based on either—

A. Quantitative methods that represent reasonable and common professional practice; or

B. A quantitative consideration of local factors, if this can provide a clear demonstration that the requirements of section (16) are met.

(B) PM_{10} Hot-Spot Analysis.

1. The hot-spot demonstration required by section (16) must be based on quantitative analysis methods for the following types of projects:

A. Projects which are located at sites at which violations have been verified by monitoring;

B. Projects which are located at sites which have vehicle and roadway emission and dispersion characteristics that are essentially identical to those of sites with verified violations (including sites near one at which a violation has been monitored); and

C. New or expanded bus and rail terminals and transfer points which increase the number of diesel vehicles congregating at a single location.

2. Where quantitative analysis methods are not required, the demonstration required by section (16) may be based on a qualitative consideration of local factors.

3. The identification of the sites described in subparagraphs (B)1.A. and B. of this section, and other cases where quantitative methods are appropriate, shall be determined through the interagency consultation process required in section (5). DOT may choose to make a categorical conformity determination on bus and rail terminals or transfer points based on appropriate modeling of various terminal sizes, configurations, and activity levels.

4. The requirements for quantitative analysis contained in subsection (23)(B) will not take effect until EPA releases modeling guidance on this subject and announces in the Federal Register that these requirements are in effect.

(C) General Requirements.

1. Estimated pollutant concentrations must be based on the total emissions burden which may result from the implementation of the project, summed together with future background concentrations. The total concentrations must be estimated and analyzed at appropriate receptor locations in the area substantially affected by the project.

2. CO hot-spot analyses must include the entire project, and may be performed only after the major design features which will significantly impact CO concentrations have been identified. The future background concentration should be estimated by multiplying current background by the ratio of future to current traffic and the ratio of future to current emission factors.

3. Hot-spot analysis assumptions must be consistent with those in the regional emissions analysis for those inputs which are required for both analyses.

4. CO mitigation or control measures shall be assumed in the hot-spot analysis only where there are written commitments from the project sponsor and/or operator to implement such measures, as required by subsection (25)(A).

5. CO hot-spot analyses are not required to consider construction-related activities which cause temporary increases in emissions. Each site which is affected by construction-related activities shall be considered separately, using established "Guideline" methods. Temporary increases are defined as those which occur only during the construction phase and last five (5) years or less at any individual site.

(24) Using the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget in the Applicable Implementation Plan (or Implementation Plan Submission).

(A) In interpreting an applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) with respect to its motor vehicle emissions budget(s), the MPO and DOT may not infer additions to the budget(s) that are not explicitly intended by the implementation plan (or submission). Unless the implementation plan explicitly quantifies the amount by which motor vehicle emissions could be higher while still allowing

a demonstration of compliance with the milestone, attainment, or maintenance requirement and explicitly states an intent that some or all of this additional amount should be available to the MPO and DOT in the emission budget for conformity purposes, the MPO may not interpret the budget to be higher than the implementation plan's estimate of future emissions. This applies in particular to applicable implementation plans (or submissions) which demonstrate that after implementation of control measures in the implementation plan—

1. Emissions from all sources will be less than the total emissions that would be consistent with a required demonstration of an emissions reduction milestone;

2. Emissions from all sources will result in achieving attainment prior to the attainment deadline and/or ambient concentrations in the attainment deadline year will be lower than needed to demonstrate attainment; or

3. Emissions will be lower than needed to provide for continued maintenance.

(B) A conformity demonstration shall not trade emissions among budgets which the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) allocates for different pollutants or precursors, or among budgets allocated to motor vehicles and other sources, unless the implementation plan establishes appropriate mechanisms for such trades.

(C) If the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) estimates future emissions by geographic subarea of the nonattainment area, the MPO and DOT are not required to consider this to establish subarea budgets, unless the applicable implementation plan (or implementation plan submission) explicitly indicates an intent to create such subarea budgets for the purposes of conformity.

(D) If a nonattainment area includes more than one MPO, the implementation plan may establish motor vehicle emissions budgets for each MPO, or else the MPOs must collectively make a conformity determination for the entire nonattainment area.

(25) Enforceability of Design Concept and Scope and Project-Level Mitigation and Control Measures.

(A) Prior to determining that a transportation project is in conformity, the MPO, other recipient of funds designated under Title 23 U.S.C. or Title 49 U.S.C., FHWA, or FTA must obtain from the project sponsor and/or operator written commitments to implement in the construction of the project and operation of the resulting facility or service any project-level mitigation or control measures which are identified as conditions for NEPA process completion with respect to local CO impacts. Before a conformity determination is made, written commitments must also be obtained for project-level mitigation or control measures which are conditions for making conformity determinations for a transportation plan or TIP and are included in the project design concept and scope which is used in the regional emissions analysis required by sections (18) Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget and (19) Interim Emissions in Areas without Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets or used in the project-level hot-spot analysis required by section (16).

(B) Project sponsors voluntarily committing to mitigation measures to facilitate positive conformity determinations must comply with the obligations of such commitments.

(C) Written commitments to mitigation measures must be obtained prior to a conformity determination, and project sponsors must comply with such commitments.

(D) If the MPO or project sponsor believes the mitigation or control measure is no longer necessary for conformity, the project sponsor or operator may be relieved of its obligation

to implement the mitigation or control measure if it can demonstrate that the applicable hot-spot requirements of section (16), emission budget requirements of section (18) and interim emissions requirements of section (19) are satisfied without the mitigation or control measure, and so notifies the agencies involved in the interagency consultation process required under section (5). The MPO and DOT must find that the transportation plan and TIP still satisfy applicable requirements of sections (18) and/or (19) and that the project still satisfies the requirements of section (16) and therefore that the conformity determinations for the transportation plan, TIP, and project are still valid. This finding is subject to the applicable public consultation requirements in subsection (5)(F) for conformity determination for projects.

(26) *Exempt Projects.* Notwithstanding the other requirements of this rule, highway and transit projects of the types listed in Table 2 of this section are exempt from the requirement to determine conformity. Such projects may proceed toward implementation even in the absence of a conforming transportation plan and TIP. A particular action of the type listed in Table 2 of this section is not exempt if the MPO in consultation with other agencies (see subparagraph (5)(C)1.C.), the EPA, and the FHWA (in the case of a highway project) or the FTA (in the case of a transit project) concur that it has potentially adverse emissions impacts for any reason. The state and the MPO must ensure that exempt projects do not interfere with TCM implementation. Table 2 follows:

Table 2—Exempt Projects

Safety

Railroad/highway crossing
Hazard elimination program
Safer nonfederal-aid system roads
Shoulder improvements
Increasing sight distance
Safety improvement program
Traffic control devices and operating assistance other than signalization projects
Railroad/highway crossing warning devices
Guardrails, median barriers, crash cushions
Pavement resurfacing or rehabilitation
Pavement marking demonstration
Emergency relief (23 U.S.C. 125)
Fencing
Skid treatments
Safety roadside rest areas
Adding medians
Truck climbing lanes outside the urbanized area
Lighting improvements
Widening narrow pavements or reconstructing bridges (no additional travel lanes)
Emergency truck pullovers

Mass Transit

Operating assistance to transit agencies
Purchase of support vehicles
Rehabilitation of transit vehicles¹
Purchase of office, shop, and operating equipment for existing facilities
Purchase of operating equipment for vehicles (e.g., radios, fare boxes, lifts, etc.)
Construction or renovation of power, signal, and communications systems
Construction of small passenger shelters and information kiosks

Reconstruction or renovation of transit buildings and structures (e.g., rail or bus buildings, storage and maintenance facilities, stations, terminals, and ancillary structures)
Rehabilitation or reconstruction of track structures, track, and trackbed in existing rights-of-way
Purchase of new buses and rail cars to replace existing vehicles or for minor expansions of the fleet¹
Construction of new bus or rail storage/maintenance facilities categorically excluded in 23 CFR part 771

Air Quality

Continuation of ride-sharing and van-pooling promotion activities at current levels
Bicycle and pedestrian facilities

Other

Specific activities which do not involve or lead directly to construction, such as—
Planning and technical studies
Grants for training and research programs
Planning activities conducted pursuant to Titles 23 and 49 U.S.C.
Federal-aid systems revisions
Engineering to assess social, economic, and environmental effects of the proposed action or alternatives to that action
Noise attenuation
Emergency or hardship advance land acquisitions (23 CFR part 710.503)
Acquisition of scenic easements
Plantings, landscaping, etc.
Sign removal
Directional and informational signs
Transportation enhancement activities (except rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities)
Repair of damage caused by natural disasters, civil unrest, or terrorist acts, except projects involving substantial functional, locational, or capacity changes

¹Note—In PM₁₀ nonattainment or maintenance areas, such projects are exempt only if they are in compliance with control measures in the applicable implementation plan.

(27) *Projects Exempt From Regional Emissions Analyses.* Notwithstanding the other requirements of this rule, highway and transit projects of the types listed in Table 3 of this section are exempt from regional emissions analysis requirements. The local effects of these projects with respect to CO concentrations must be considered to determine if a hot-spot analysis is required prior to making a project-level conformity determination. These projects may then proceed to the project development process even in the absence of a conforming transportation plan and TIP. A particular action of the type listed in Table 3 of this section is not exempt from regional emissions analysis if the MPO in consultation with other agencies (see subparagraph (5)(C)1.C.), the EPA, and the FHWA (in the case of a highway project) or the FTA (in the case of a transit project) concur that it has potential regional impacts for any reason. Table 3 follows:

Table 3—Projects Exempt from Regional Emissions Analyses
Intersection channelization projects
Intersection signalization projects at individual intersections
Interchange reconfiguration projects
Changes in vertical and horizontal alignment
Truck size and weight inspection stations
Bus terminals and transfer points

(28) *Traffic Signal Synchronization Projects.* Traffic signal synchronization projects may be approved, funded, and implemented without satisfying the requirements of this section. However, all subsequent regional emissions analyses required by sections (18) and (19) for transportation plans, TIPs, or projects not from a conforming plan and TIP must include such regionally significant traffic signal synchronization projects.]

AUTHORITY: section 643.050, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Oct. 4, 1994, effective May 28, 1995. Amended: Filed May 1, 1996, effective Dec. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed June 15, 1998, effective Jan. 30, 1999. Amended: Filed Feb. 14, 2003, effective Sept. 30, 2003. Amended: Filed April 1, 2005, effective Dec. 30, 2005. Amended: Filed Oct. 24, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed amendment will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed amendment will not cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: A public hearing on this proposed amendment will begin at 9:00 a.m., February 1, 2007. The public hearing will be held at the Lewis and Clark State Office Building, 1101 Riverside Drive, 1st Floor, Lacharrette Conference Room, Jefferson City, MO 65101. Opportunity to be heard at the hearing shall be afforded any interested person. Written request to be heard should be submitted at least seven (7) days prior to the hearing to Director, Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program, PO Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176, (573) 751-4817. Interested persons, whether or not heard, may submit a written statement of their views until 5:00 p.m., February 8, 2007. Written comments shall be sent to Chief, Operations Section, Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program, PO Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176.

Title 11—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY Division 45—Missouri Gaming Commission Chapter 12—Liquor Control

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

11 CSR 45-12.080 Hours of Operation. The commission is amending the purpose and section (1).

PURPOSE: This rule is being amended to allow the commission to establish hours during which liquor may be offered for sale, sold or supplied consistent with the provisions of Chapter 311, RSMo.

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the time liquor may be served, offered for sale, sold or supplied.

(1) Any excursion liquor licensee may serve, offer for sale, sell or supply intoxicating liquor only during the times authorized by the commission. Intoxicating liquor may be served on an excursion gambling boat from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 a.m. the following day. Intoxicating liquor may be served, **offered for sale, sold or supplied** in nongaming areas from 8:00 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. the following day, **unless the commission specifically approves other hours of operation.** Such hours approved by the commission shall be consistent with the provisions of Chapter 311, RSMo. A licensee shall submit, with its application, the proposed hours for approval by the commission.

AUTHORITY: sections 313.004, 313.805, RSMo 2000 and 313.840, RSMo [1994] Supp. 2005. Emergency rule filed Sept. 1, 1993, effective Sept. 20, 1993, expired Jan. 17, 1994. Emergency rule filed Jan. 5, 1994, effective Jan. 18, 1994, expired Jan. 30, 1994. Original rule filed Sept. 1, 1993, effective Jan. 31, 1994. Emergency amendment filed Dec. 7, 1995, effective Dec. 17, 1995, expired June 13, 1996. Amended: Filed Dec. 7, 1995, effective June 30, 1996. Amended: Filed March 18, 1996, effective Oct. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed Oct. 26, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed amendment will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed amendment will not cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to this proposed amendment with the Missouri Gaming Commission, PO Box 1847, Jefferson City, MO 65102. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the *Missouri Register*. A public hearing is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. on January 4, 2007, in the Missouri Gaming Commission's Hearing Room, 3417 Knipp Drive, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Title 11—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY Division 45—Missouri Gaming Commission Chapter 30—Bingo

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

11 CSR 45-30.280 Net Receipts from Bingo and Bank Account. The commission is amending section (3).

PURPOSE: This rule is being amended to allow for debit transactions from the bingo checking account.

(3) All receipts from each bingo occasion, less the amount awarded as cash prizes for that occasion, shall be deposited in a special bingo checking account in a financial institution located in Missouri no later than the next business day following the date of the bingo occasion. Disbursements for reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to the conduct of bingo games must be paid from the special bingo checking account on preprinted, serially numbered checks. Checks must be payable to a specific payee. At no time may checks be made payable to "cash." **An organization may use a debit transaction instead of a check; however, each debit transaction must be reported with other disbursements from the bingo checking account on the quarterly report as required by 11 CSR 45-30.210.** All debit transactions must be documented with a receipt or other supporting documentation to ensure proper use of bingo proceeds.

AUTHORITY: section 313.065, RSMo 2000. Emergency rule filed June 21, 1994, effective July 1, 1994, expired Oct. 28, 1994. Emergency rule filed Oct. 19, 1994, effective Oct. 29, 1994, expired Feb. 25, 1995. Original rule filed July 11, 1994, effective Jan. 29, 1995. Amended: Filed Oct. 29, 1999, effective May 30, 2000. Amended: Filed Dec. 1, 2004, effective June 30, 2005. Amended: Filed Oct. 26, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed amendment will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed amendment will not cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to this proposed amendment with the Department of Public Safety, Missouri Gaming Commission, Bingo Division, PO Box 1847, 3417 Knipp Dr., Jefferson City, MO 65102. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the *Missouri Register*. Private entities who feel there is cost which exceeds five hundred dollars (\$500) associated with this rule, are requested to submit the cost (estimated or actual, if available) with the comments. Public hearing is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. on January 4, 2007, in the Commission hearing room, 3417 Knipp Dr., Jefferson City, Missouri.

in the aggregate. This proposed amendment will result in an increase in the interest rate charged on delinquent taxes.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed amendment will cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate. This proposed amendment will result in an increase in the interest rate charged on delinquent taxes. The actual number of affected taxpayers is unknown. See detailed fiscal note for further explanation.

NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to this proposed amendment with the Missouri Department of Revenue, Legal Services Division, Governmental Affairs Bureau, PO Box 475, Jefferson City, MO 65105-0475. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the *Missouri Register*. No public hearing is scheduled.

**Title 12—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Division 10—Director of Revenue
Chapter 41—General Tax Provisions**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

12 CSR 10-41.010 Annual Adjusted Rate of Interest. The department proposes to amend section (1).

PURPOSE: Under the Annual Adjusted Rate of Interest (section 32.065, RSMo), this amendment establishes the 2007 annual adjusted rate of interest to be implemented and applied on taxes remaining unpaid during calendar year 2007.

(1) Pursuant to section 32.065, RSMo, the director of revenue upon official notice of the average predominant prime rate quoted by commercial banks to large businesses, as determined and reported by the Board of Governor's of the Federal Reserve System in the Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15(519) for the month of September of each year has set by administrative order the annual adjusted rate of interest to be paid on unpaid amounts of taxes during the succeeding calendar year as follows:

Calendar Year	Rate of Interest on Unpaid Amounts of Taxes
1995	12%
1996	9%
1997	8%
1998	9%
1999	8%
2000	8%
2001	10%
2002	6%
2003	5%
2004	4%
2005	5%
2006	7%
2007	8%

AUTHORITY: section 32.065, RSMo 2000. Emergency rule filed Oct. 13, 1982, effective Oct. 23, 1982, expired Feb. 19, 1983. Original rule filed Nov. 5, 1982, effective Feb. 11, 1983. For intervening history, please consult the *Code of State Regulations*. Emergency amendment filed Oct. 25, 2006, effective Jan. 1, 2007, expires June 29, 2007. Amended: Filed Oct. 25, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed amendment will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500)

**FISCAL NOTE
PRIVATE COST****I. RULE NUMBER**

Rule Number and Name:	12 CSR 10-41.010 Annual Adjusted Rate of Interest
Type of Rulemaking:	Proposed Amendment

II. SUMMARY OF FISCAL IMPACT

Estimate of the number of entities by class which would likely be affected by adoption of the proposed rule	Classification by types of the business entities which would likely be affected:	Estimate in the aggregate as to the cost of compliance with the rule by the affected entities:
Any taxpayer with past due tax amounts.	Any taxpayer with past due tax amounts.	Because the amount of interest collected on past due amounts of taxes will be at an increased rate, the aggregate impact on private entities will be more than \$500. The future amount of past due taxes is unknown, however, the gross amount of delinquent taxes as of June 30, 2006, was \$759,155,364. The increased interest on that amount as a result of the proposed amendment would be \$7,591,553.64. The precise dollar impact on private entities is also unknown, however, for interest accrued on tax amounts owed as of or after the effective date of this rule, the costs to the private entity will be \$1 per year for every \$100 of tax owed.

III. WORKSHEET

The future amount of past due taxes is unknown. The gross amount of delinquent taxes as of June 30, 2006, was \$759,155,364. The 1% interest increase on that

amount as a result of the proposed amendment would be \$7,591,553.64. The precise dollar impact on private entities is also unknown, however, for interest accrued on tax amounts owed as of or after the effective date of this rule, the costs to the private entity will be \$1 per year for every \$100 of tax owed. Following is a comparison for the cost to a taxpayer with a past due amount of \$100:

	Current Rule – 7%	Proposed Amendment – 8%
Past due tax amount	\$100.00	\$100.00
Interest amount	7.00	8.00
Total Amount Due	\$107.00	\$108.00

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

Pursuant to Section 32.065, RSMo, the director of revenue is mandated to establish an annual adjusted rate of interest based upon the adjusted prime rate charged by banks during September of that year as set by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve rounded to the nearest full percent. Because the future amount of past due taxes is unknown, the precise dollar impact on private entities is also unknown, however, for interest accrued on tax amounts owed as of or after the effective date of this rule, the costs to the private entity will be \$1 per year for every \$100 of tax owed.

Title 12—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Division 10—Director of Revenue
Chapter 42—General Department Policies

PROPOSED RESCISSION

12 CSR 10-42.110 Local Tax Management Report. This rule informed those local taxing authorities imposing a sales tax or cigarette tax, including Group B cities and counties and those political subdivisions receiving distributions of the financial institution tax, what information will be contained in the monthly Local Tax Management Report issued by the Department of Revenue and when the Report will be issued.

PURPOSE: This rule is being rescinded because it is no longer needed.

AUTHORITY: section 32.057, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed April 1, 1987, effective July 11, 1987. Rescinded: Filed Oct. 23, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: The proposed rescission will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed rescission will not cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to the proposed rescission with the Missouri Department of Revenue, Legal Services Division, Governmental Affairs Bureau, PO Box 475, Jefferson City, MO 65105-0475. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the *Missouri Register*. No public hearing is scheduled.

Title 12—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Division 10—Director of Revenue
Chapter 400—Individual Income Tax

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

12 CSR 10-400.200 Special Needs Adoption Tax Credit. The director proposes to amend subsections (2)(F), (3)(I) through (3)(L), and (4)(F); add subsections (2)(G), (3)(M) through (3)(O), and delete subsection (4)(H) and reletter existing subsections accordingly.

PURPOSE: This amendment changes the filing due date related to applications for the Special Needs Adoption Tax Credit. This change is being made due to TAFP HCS SS SCS SB 1229, enacted by the 93rd General Assembly, 2006.

(2) Definitions of Terms.

(F) Filing period—The filing period for claiming a credit related to a resident special needs adoption begins on July 1 of the fiscal year and ends on April 15 of the fiscal year. **The filing period for claiming a credit related to a nonresident special needs adoption begins on July 1 of the fiscal year and ends on December 31 of the fiscal year.** If [April 15] the filing period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, the [filing period] last day for filing shall [end on] be the first business day following [April 15] the end of the filing period.

(G) Approved payment arrangement—A payment plan signed by the taxpayer and submitted to and approved by the Department of Revenue (department) within sixty (60) days from the notice of denial.

(3) Basic Application.

(I) The cumulative amount of tax credits that may be issued for qualified expenses in any one (1) fiscal year *[cannot exceed \$4,000,000]* shall not be less than four (4) million dollars, *[of which \$2,000,000]* but may be increased by appropriation in any one (1) fiscal year. Two (2) million dollars may *[only]* be issued for the adoption of resident special needs children. The remaining *[\$2,000,000]* two (2) million dollars is available first for credits claimed *[during the first ninety (90) days]* on or before December 31 of the fiscal year for the adoption of nonresident special needs children. If less than *[\$2,000,000]* two (2) million dollars is claimed *[during the ninety (90)-day period]* on or before December 31 of the fiscal year for nonresident special needs children, the remainder is available for credits claimed for the adoption of resident special needs children. **If less than the allotted funds are claimed for the resident adoption applications the remaining amount of unclaimed funds will be available for Children in Crisis tax credits as defined in section 135.327, RSMo. If the remaining [credit is] unclaimed funds are not used for the [adoption of resident special needs children, it is] Children in Crisis, the funds are available for the adoption of non-resident special needs children.**

(J) If the total adoption tax credits claimed exceed the amount available in either category, the credits will be apportioned *pro rata* among all of the taxpayers in each category who have filed a valid claim within the filing period.

(K) All claims filed after the filing period *[and received before the beginning of the next filing period]* will be accepted in the order that they are filed until the amount available for that category is depleted. If no funds are available for that category, the claim will be denied, and may be refiled during the filing period for the following fiscal year **provided the statute of limitations has not expired.**

(L) In the first year in which the credit is claimed, any taxpayer claiming this tax credit must attach to the individual income tax return a completed Missouri Department of Revenue Form ATC. This form can be accessed from the Department of Revenue's website at <http://www.dor.mo.gov/tax/personal/individual/forms/2004/>, under tax credit forms.

(M) After December 31 but before February 1 each year, the director shall calculate the total of all applications received for nonresident special needs adoptions and submit this calculation to the speaker of the House of Representatives, the president pro tempore of the Senate, and the director of the Division of Budget and Planning in the Office of Administration.

(N) In the event of a credit denial, due to lack of available funds, the taxpayer will not be held liable for any penalty or interest, provided the balance is paid, or a payment arrangement has been received and approved by the department, within sixty (60) days from the notice of denial.

(O) Any amounts still outstanding sixty (60) days after the denial notice date, will be charged interest at the rate statutorily provided.

(4) Examples.

(F) An individual incurred a total of \$10,000 in qualified expenses related to the adoption of a resident special needs child. The individual incurred income tax of \$3,000 in *[2004]* 2006 and filed a *[2004]* 2006 return on April 30, *[2005]* 2007, after the filing period for the adoption tax credit. *[At the end of the filing period, the aggregate amount of resident adoption tax credit that was claimed was \$1,998,000, and no other resident adoption tax credit claims were filed prior to the individual's return. The individual's credit is limited to the remaining \$2,000 of available credit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, and \$1,000 of the individual's credit will be denied.]* The claim for credit will be denied since the claim was filed after

the filing period. The claim may be refiled in the next fiscal year provided the statute of limitations has not expired.

[(H)] A special needs child is placed in the home and the adoption is finalized in 2004. The individual incurred \$15,000 in qualified expenses and had income tax of \$6,000 for the tax year. The individual filed a 2004 return after the end of the filing period, and the cumulative amount of tax credits available for the fiscal year had been reached. The individual's claim for \$6,000 in 2004 will be denied, and the individual has \$10,000 to carry forward to 2005.]

[(I)] (H) A car dealer accepts an adoption tax credit as payment for a car. The car dealer may use the adoption tax credit to offset any income tax, subject to the applicable restrictions. No portion of the credit is refundable, but can be carried over for the remaining life of the credit.

[(J)] (I) In the year the adoption is finalized and after the tax credit had been sold, a juvenile court temporarily relieved the parents of custody, at a total cost to the state of \$8,000. The credit of \$10,000 will be reduced by the amount of the state's cost in providing care, and the transferee of the credit has \$2,000 available.

[(K)] (J) A special needs child is placed in the home and the adoption is finalized in 1999. The individual incurred \$15,000 in qualified expenses. The individual has income tax of \$6,000 each tax year. The individual did not claim an adoption tax credit on the individual's 1999 through 2003 returns. The individual may not claim a credit for 2004. However, the individual may file amended returns for any tax year for which the statute of limitations remains open and claim the adoption tax credit.

[(L)] (K) An individual adopts a special needs child in a foreign country and the adoption was finalized in the foreign country in 1999. The individual incurred \$14,000 in qualified expenses and owed no income tax in 1999, 2000, or 2001, and owed income tax of \$4,000 for 2002. The individual claimed \$4,000 adoption tax credit on the tax return for 2002. The unused \$6,000 of qualified expenses is available to be carried over to 2003, but no further.

AUTHORITY: *sections 143.961, RSMo 2000 and 135.327, RSMo Supp. 2005, and TAFP HCS SS SCS SB 1229, enacted by the 93rd General Assembly, 2006. Emergency rule filed Jan. 7, 2005, effective Jan. 17, 2005, expired July 15, 2005. Original rule filed Jan. 7, 2005, effective July 30, 2005. Amended: Filed Oct. 31, 2006.*

PUBLIC COST: *This proposed amendment will cost state agencies or political subdivisions twenty-two thousand six hundred seventy-five dollars (\$22,675) annually over the life of the rule.*

PRIVATE COST: *This proposed amendment will cost private entities sixty-seven thousand one hundred four dollars (\$67,104) annually over the life of the rule.*

NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: *Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to this proposed amendment with the Missouri Department of Revenue, Legal Services Division, Governmental Affairs Bureau, PO Box 475, Jefferson City, MO 65105-0475. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the Missouri Register. No public hearing is scheduled.*

**FISCAL NOTE
PUBLIC COST****I. RULE NUMBER**

Rule Number and Name:	12 CSR 10-400.200 Special Needs Adoption Tax Credit
Type of Rulemaking:	Proposed Amendment

II. SUMMARY OF FISCAL IMPACT

Affected Agency or Political Subdivision	Estimate Cost of Compliance annually over the life of the rule.
Missouri Department of Revenue	\$22,675
Missouri Department of Social Services	\$0

III. WORKSHEET

It costs the Department of Revenue \$2.72 to process each adoption tax credit claim. Based on the number of filers claiming the adoption tax credit in FY06 (1,976), the aggregate costs for DOR to process the claims are \$5,375. In addition to the processing costs, apportioning the funds available on all valid claims as required by section 135.327, RSMo will require a TPT III and three TPT II's for a minimum of 1,200 hours for a total of \$16,668. Postage costs for the adjustment notices will total an estimated \$632. Costs for processing, apportioning and postage total \$22,675. The Department of Social Services (DSS) maintains certain data regarding these credits. According to DSS this rule does not change DSS' processes or procedures; therefore, there are no monetary costs to DSS.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

The non-resident claims will continue to exceed \$2,000,000 and the supplemental appropriations will not be approved requiring apportionment of the available funds for the category among all valid claims. No apportionment will be required for resident special needs children. Any remaining funds will be applied to the Children in Crisis tax credit and unavailable for non-resident adoption tax credit claims. The funds available for non-resident special needs children must be apportioned among all filers with non-resident special needs adopted children. No filers in the non-resident category will receive the full amount claimed. Adjustment notices will be required for an estimated 800 filers. Salaries for FTE required for processing are based on midrange, as of FY2007.

**FISCAL NOTE
PRIVATE COST**

I. RULE NUMBER

Rule Number and Name:	12 CSR 10-400.200 Special Needs Adoption Tax Credit
Type of Rulemaking:	Proposed Amendment

II. SUMMARY OF FISCAL IMPACT

Estimate of the number of entities by class which would likely be affected by adoption of the proposed rule	Classification by types of the business entities which would likely be affected:	Estimate is annually as to the cost of compliance with the rule by the affected entities:
1,956 individuals		\$66,425
20 businesses	Sole Proprietors, LLC's Partnerships, S-Corps	\$ 679

III. WORKSHEET

The Department of Revenue received 1,976 amended individual income tax returns from individuals and businesses claiming a special needs adoption tax credit in FY2006. The estimated cost to prepare, file and mail an amended individual income tax return is \$33.96. The total annual costs for all affected entities are \$67,104.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

The average hourly rate is \$16.62 and it takes two hours record keeping and return preparation to complete an amended individual income tax return claiming an adoption tax credit with mailing costs of \$0.72 each. One percent or less of all tax returns filed claiming the adoption tax credit will be filed by businesses.

**Title 12—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Division 10—Director of Revenue
Chapter 400—Individual Income Tax**

PROPOSED RULE

12 CSR 10-400.210 Children in Crisis Tax Credit

PURPOSE: This rule explains the application, allocation of funds, and redemption process to claim the Children in Crisis credit.

(1) In general, this rule describes the procedure to claim the Children in Crisis tax credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, and the distribution of funds associated with the credit.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Children in Crisis tax credit—A tax credit equal to fifty percent (50%) of a verified contribution to a qualified agency. The minimum tax credit issued will not be less than fifty dollars (\$50).

(B) Qualified agency—Agencies as defined in section 135.327.1, RSMo, and as qualified by the Department of Social Services. Qualified agencies must apply to the Department of Social Services prior to December 31 of each year to verify qualified status.

(C) Approved payment arrangement—A payment plan signed by the taxpayer and submitted to and approved by the Department of Revenue (department) within sixty (60) days from the notice of denial.

(3) Basic Application.

(A) A qualified agency shall provide a contribution verification certification to the taxpayer who makes a contribution to the agency. This contribution shall not be less than one hundred dollars (\$100).

(B) In order to claim the tax credit, a taxpayer must complete and submit the following:

1. MO 1040 tax return;
2. Form MO-TC; and
3. Contribution verification from the qualified agency receiving the contribution.

(C) The filing period for claiming the Children in Crisis tax credit begins on July 1 and ends on April 15 of the fiscal year. If the filing period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, the last day for filing shall be the first business day following the end of the filing period. Any claims filed after the filing period shall be denied.

(D) In the event of a credit denial due to lack of available funds, the taxpayer will not be held liable for any penalty or interest, provided the balance is paid, or a payment arrangement has been received and approved by the department, within sixty (60) days from the notice of denial.

(E) Any amounts outstanding sixty (60) days after the denial notice date will be charged interest at the rate statutorily provided.

(F) Funds will be distributed by taking any amount unclaimed in the resident pool for special needs adoptions and dividing it into equal amounts. This amount will then be available for payment of credits from the qualified agencies as defined above. In the event claims from one (1) agency do not total the amount of credit allotted for that agency, the remainder of that agency's allotment will be divided equally and added to the available funds of the other agencies until all claims are paid or apportioned.

(G) In the event claims for the Children in Crisis tax credit total more than the available funds, the claims will be apportioned so that all claims for the Children in Crisis tax credit will receive an equal percentage.

(H) The amount of tax credit used may not exceed the income tax for the tax year. The portion of the tax credit that exceeds the income tax shall not be refunded but may be carried forward and used against the taxpayer's income tax for the subsequent four (4) tax years.

(4) Examples.

(A) An individual donates \$200 to a qualified agency on

December 1, 2007, and receives a contribution verification showing \$200 donated and eligibility for \$100 in credit. To apply for the Children in Crisis tax credit, the individual must complete the MO-TC, attach a copy to their return, and provide a copy of the verification certification issued by a qualified agency. The tax return is filed prior to April 15, 2008, showing a tax due of \$150. Payment for \$50 was included with the return. The individual is eligible for the \$100 credit.

(B) Using the same circumstances as above, the qualified agency was allotted \$500,000 in available funds. Only \$400,000 in claims was submitted. The individual will be allowed \$100 in credit.

(C) Using the same circumstances as above, the qualified agency was allotted \$500,000 in available funds. \$1,000,000 in claims was submitted. The individual will receive 50% of the requested credit amount (\$50) and will be able to carry forward the remaining 50% (\$50) of eligible but not issued credit. A notice of denial indicating a balance due will be issued for \$50 allowing 60 days to pay the balance due without incurring interest.

(D) An individual applies for a Children in Crisis tax credit and is allowed a credit equal to 75% of the \$6,000 claimed leaving a balance of \$1,500 in tax due. A balance due notice is issued stating the amount of tax owed (\$1,500). Within 60 days, the taxpayer enters into an approved payment arrangement and makes all required payments. Interest will not be charged.

AUTHORITY: section 135.327, RSMo Supp. 2005 and TAFP HCS SS SCS SB 1229, enacted by the 93rd General Assembly, 2006. Original rule filed Oct. 26, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed rule will cost state agencies or political subdivisions seventeen thousand sixty-one dollars (\$17,061) annually over the life of the rule.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed rule will cost private entities fifty thousand nine hundred forty dollars (\$50,940) annually over the life of the rule.

NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to this proposed rule with the Missouri Department of Revenue, Legal Services Division, Governmental Affairs Bureau, PO Box 475, Jefferson City, MO 65105-0475. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the Missouri Register. No public hearing is scheduled.

**FISCAL NOTE
PUBLIC COST**

I. RULE NUMBER

Rule Number and Name:	12 CSR 10-400.210 Children in Crisis
Type of Rulemaking:	Proposed Rule

II. SUMMARY OF FISCAL IMPACT

Affected Agency or Political Subdivision	Estimated Annual Cost of Compliance in the Aggregate
Missouri Department of Revenue	\$17,061
Missouri Department of Social Services	\$Unknown

III. WORKSHEET

It costs the Department of Revenue (DOR) \$2.72 to process each Children in Crisis tax credit claim. If an estimated 1,500 filers claim the Children in Crisis tax credit, the aggregate costs for DOR to process the claims will be approximately \$4,080. In addition to the processing costs, apportioning the funds available on all valid claims as required by section 135.327, RSMo will require a TPT III and 3 TPT II's for a minimum of 900 hours totaling \$12,501. Postage costs for the adjustment notices will total an estimated \$480. Costs for processing, apportioning and postage total \$17,061. The Department of Social Services (DSS) maintains certain data regarding these credits. The DOR cannot determine the monetary costs to DSS.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

Due to this being the first time for filing this credit, the number of claims filed claiming the Maternity Home tax credit in FY2006 was used to estimate the total number of claims that may be filed in 1 fiscal year. Also assume the funds available for the Children in Crisis credit will need to be apportioned among all filers claiming the credit. No claimants will receive the full amount claimed. Adjustment notices will be required for all filers. Salaries for FTE required for processing are midrange as of FY 2007.

**FISCAL NOTE
PRIVATE COST****I. RULE NUMBER**

Rule Number and Name:	12 CSR 10-400.210 Children in Crisis Tax Credit
Type of Rulemaking:	Proposed Rule

II. SUMMARY OF FISCAL IMPACT

Estimate of the number of entities by class, which would likely be affected by the adoption of the proposed rule.	Classification by types of the business entities which would likely be affected.	Estimate in cost of compliance by the affected entities.
1425	Individuals	\$48,393
75	Businesses, Sole Proprietors, LLCs, Partnerships and S-Corporations	\$ 2,547

III. WORKSHEET

The Department of Revenue expects to receive approximately 1,500 claims for the Children in Crisis tax credit from individuals and businesses. The estimated cost to prepare, file and mail an amended individual income tax return is \$33.96. The total annual aggregate costs for all affected entities are \$50,940.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

The average hourly rate is \$16.62 and it takes 2 hours record keeping and return preparation to complete a tax return claiming a Children in Crisis tax credit with mailing costs of \$0.72 each. Five percent or less of all Children in Crisis credit claims are expected to be filed by businesses.

**Title 12—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Division 10—Director of Revenue
Chapter 405—Homestead Preservation Credit**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

12 CSR 10-405.105 Homestead Preservation Credit—Procedures. The director proposes to amend subsection (3)(A).

PURPOSE: This amendment changes the filing deadline due to recent legislative changes in TAFP SCS SB 630, enacted by the 93rd General Assembly, 2006.

(3) Application of Rule.

(A) A taxpayer must complete an application on the form prescribed by the department. The taxpayer must submit the properly completed application to the department between April 1 and [September 30] **October 15** of the application year. An application postmarked on or before [September 30] **October 15** is timely.

AUTHORITY: section 137.106, RSMo Supp. 2005 and TAFP SCS SB 630, enacted by the 93rd General Assembly, 2006. Original rule filed Oct. 17, 2005, effective April 30, 2006. Amended: Filed Oct. 25, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed amendment will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed amendment will not cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to this proposed amendment with the Missouri Department of Revenue, Legal Services Division, Governmental Affairs Bureau, PO Box 475, Jefferson City, MO 65105-0475. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the Missouri Register. No public hearing is scheduled.

**Title 12—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Division 10—Director of Revenue
Chapter 405—Homestead Preservation Credit**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

12 CSR 10-405.205 Homestead Preservation Credit—Qualifications and Amount of Credit. The director proposes to amend subsections (4)(F), (5)(E) and (5)(I).

PURPOSE: This amendment changes an application and examples to reflect recent legislative changes in TAFP SCS SB 730, enacted by the 93rd General Assembly, 2006.

(4) Application of Rule.

(F) [The taxpayer does not qualify for the Homestead Preservation Credit if the taxpayer owns the homestead jointly with anyone other than a spouse.] A title that provides that the homestead transfers to another on death does not disqualify a taxpayer or reduce the amount of the potential credit. In the case of joint ownership by unmarried persons or ownership in common by unmarried persons, such owners must individually satisfy the eligibility requirements for an individual eligible owner under this section and the combined income of all individuals with an interest in the property must be equal to or less than the maximum upper limit in the year prior to completing an appli-

cation under this section. If any individual owner fails to satisfy the eligibility requirements or if the combined income of all owners exceeds the maximum upper limit, then all owners shall be deemed ineligible owners regardless of any one owner's ability to meet the eligibility requirements.

(5) Examples:

(E) Taxpayer owns his home as an individual. His federal adjusted gross income is \$40,000. His wife's federal adjusted gross income is \$35,000. Taxpayer is not eligible for the Homestead Preservation Credit because the joint federal adjusted gross income exceeds the maximum upper limit [of \$70,000].

(I) Taxpayer owns his home jointly with his grown daughter who **does not qualify for the Homestead Preservation Credit**. Taxpayer is not eligible for the Homestead Preservation Credit.

AUTHORITY: section 137.106, RSMo Supp. 2005 and TAFP SCS SB 630, enacted by the 93rd General Assembly, 2006. Original rule filed Oct. 17, 2005, effective April 30, 2006. Amended: Filed Oct. 25, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed amendment will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed amendment will not cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to this proposed amendment with the Missouri Department of Revenue, Legal Services Division, Governmental Affairs Bureau, PO Box 475, Jefferson City, MO 65105-0475. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the Missouri Register. No public hearing is scheduled.

**Title 16—RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
Division 10—The Public School Retirement System
of Missouri
Chapter 5—Retirement, Options and Benefits**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

16 CSR 10-5.010 Service Retirement. The Public School Retirement System of Missouri is amending section (2).

PURPOSE: This amendment further defines the requirements for termination from employment and eligibility to receive a retirement allowance as set forth in section 169.070, RSMo.

(2) The earliest date on which service retirement may become effective is the first day of the calendar month following the calendar month in which the services of the member are terminated, or the first day of the calendar month following the filing of the Application for Service Retirement, whichever is later; except that the earliest date on which service retirement may become effective for a member retiring after receiving credit for a year of membership service shall be July 1, the first day of the fiscal year following the termination of services. **Termination from employment covered by the retirement system prior to the effective date of retirement is required to be eligible for a retirement benefit. A member shall not be deemed to have terminated employment if the member is employed in a position covered by the retirement system within sixty (60) days after his or her effective date of retirement. A member shall not be deemed to have terminated employment if, prior to receipt of his or her first benefit payment, the member**

executes a contract for employment in a position covered by the retirement system that commences on or after the execution of such contract. The member shall be required to repay any benefit payments paid if it is determined that the member did not terminate employment covered by the retirement system.

AUTHORITY: section 169.020, RSMo [2000] Supp. 2005. Original rule filed Dec. 19, 1975, effective Jan. 1, 1976. For intervening history, please consult the *Code of State Regulations*. Amended: Filed Nov. 1, 2006.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed amendment will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed amendment will not cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to this proposed amendment with the Public School and Public Education Employee Retirement Systems of Missouri, Steve Yoakum, Executive Director, PO Box 268, Jefferson City, MO 65102. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the *Missouri Register*. No public hearing is scheduled.

PUBLIC COST: This proposed amendment will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

PRIVATE COST: This proposed amendment will not cost private entities more than five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate.

NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file a statement in support of or in opposition to this proposed amendment with the Public School and Public Education Employee Retirement Systems of Missouri, Steve Yoakum, Executive Director, PO Box 268, Jefferson City, MO 65102. To be considered, comments must be received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the *Missouri Register*. No public hearing is scheduled.

Title 16—RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Division 10—The Public School Retirement System of Missouri

Chapter 6—The Public Education Employee Retirement System of Missouri

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

16 CSR 10-6.060 Service Retirement. The Public Education Employee Retirement System of Missouri is amending section (1).

PURPOSE: This amendment further defines the requirements for termination from employment and eligibility to receive a retirement allowance as set forth in section 169.670, RSMo.

(1) The earliest date on which retirement may become effective is the first day of the calendar month following the calendar month in which the services of the member are terminated, or the first day of the calendar month following the filing of the application for retirement, whichever is later; except that the earliest date on which retirement may become effective for a member who receives a year of membership service credit for the final school year in which the member serves shall be July 1 next following the member's last day of service. **Termination from employment covered by the retirement system prior to the effective date of retirement is required to be eligible for a retirement benefit.** A member shall not be deemed to have terminated employment if the member is employed in a position covered by the retirement system within sixty (60) days after his or her effective date of retirement. A member shall not be deemed to have terminated employment if, prior to receipt of his or her first benefit payment, the member executes a contract for employment in a position covered by the retirement system that commences on or after the execution of such contract. The member shall be required to repay any benefit payments paid if it is determined that the member did not terminate employment covered by the retirement system.

AUTHORITY: section 169.610, RSMo Supp. 2005. Original rule filed Dec. 19, 1975, effective Jan. 1, 1976. For intervening history, please consult the *Code of State Regulations*. Amended: Filed Nov. 1, 2006.

This section will contain the final text of the rules proposed by agencies. The order of rulemaking is required to contain a citation to the legal authority upon which the order of rulemaking is based; reference to the date and page or pages where the notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the *Missouri Register*; an explanation of any change between the text of the rule as contained in the notice of proposed rulemaking and the text of the rule as finally adopted, together with the reason for any such change; and the full text of any section or subsection of the rule as adopted which has been changed from that contained in the notice of proposed rulemaking. The effective date of the rule shall be not less than thirty (30) days after the date of publication of the revision to the *Code of State Regulations*.

The agency is also required to make a brief summary of the general nature and extent of comments submitted in support of or opposition to the proposed rule and a concise summary of the testimony presented at the hearing, if any, held in connection with the rulemaking, together with a concise summary of the agency's findings with respect to the merits of any such testimony or comments which are opposed in whole or in part to the proposed rule. The ninety (90)-day period during which an agency shall file its order of rulemaking for publication in the *Missouri Register* begins either: 1) after the hearing on the proposed rulemaking is held; or 2) at the end of the time for submission of comments to the agency. During this period, the agency shall file with the secretary of state the order of rulemaking, either putting the proposed rule into effect, with or without further changes, or withdrawing the proposed rule.

Title 4—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Division 240—Public Service Commission Chapter 2—Practice and Procedure

ORDER OF RULEMAKING

By the authority vested in the Missouri Public Service Commission under section 386.410, RSMo 2000, the commission adopts a rule as follows:

4 CSR 240-2.135 is adopted.

A notice of proposed rulemaking containing the text of the proposed rule was published in the *Missouri Register* on July 3, 2006 (31 MoReg 982-984). Those sections with changes are reprinted here. This proposed rule becomes effective thirty (30) days after publication in the *Code of State Regulations*.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: Written comments were submitted and a public hearing was held on August 7, 2006.

COMMENT: AT&T Missouri suggests that the commission revise the definitions of the two (2) types of information defined as confidential in subsections (1)(A) and (1)(B) of the proposed rule to more closely mirror the definitions used in the standard protective order that the commission currently issues on a case-by-case basis.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: No other commenter opposed the proposed change and the changes, while minor, bring the rule more closely in line with aspects of the current order that are known and respected by the parties that appear before the

commission. The suggested changes will be made.

COMMENT: AT&T Missouri suggests that subsection (2)(B) be revised. That subsection establishes the procedure to be followed when a party seeks discovery of information that the party possessing that information believes to be proprietary or highly confidential. The proposed rule requires the party seeking to designate information as proprietary or highly confidential to inform the discovering party, in writing, of the reason for making that designation. AT&T Missouri points out that such a written notification is not required by sections (10) and (11) when a party designates prefiled testimony as proprietary or highly confidential, and suggests that the procedure for discovery should be changed to match the procedure for filing testimony. The commission's staff expressed opposition to this suggestion.

AT&T Missouri also suggests that any motion challenging the designation of discovery information as highly confidential be served by electronic mail and that the party designating the information as proprietary or highly confidential be allowed ten (10) days to file a response.

RESPONSE: The commission has considered the comment but believes that a different procedure for designation of proprietary or highly confidential information is appropriate in discovery settings. The filing of testimony as proprietary or highly confidential takes place later in the hearing process, at a time when all the parties are more familiar with the information and can better judge whether the information should be protected from disclosure. In contrast, a discovery response claiming that information should be protected from disclosure will frequently concern information that is unfamiliar to the discovering party. As a result, the discovering party may not be able to determine whether that information should be protected unless the party asserting that it should be treated as proprietary or highly confidential gives a reason for that designation. The suggested change will not be adopted.

The second part of the comment, which would require electronic service of a motion and require a response within ten (10) days, will also be rejected. The commission's existing procedural rules already establish the permitted methods for service of pleadings and establish times for responding to those pleadings. There is no need to establish a separate procedure for those actions in this rule.

COMMENT: Laclede Gas Company suggested a revision to section (4). Laclede pointed out that under subsection (4)(B), a party disclosing highly confidential information may choose to make such information available only at its own premises. Subsection (4)(E), however, requires the disclosing party to serve the highly confidential information on the attorney for the requesting party. Laclede is concerned that these two (2) provisions may conflict and suggests that subsection (4)(E) be modified to make it clear that it is subject to the terms of subsection (4)(B). No commenter opposed Laclede's suggestion.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: Laclede's suggested revision may avoid a conflict in the interpretation of the rule. The suggested change will be made.

COMMENT: Laclede Gas Company also suggested a further revision to section (4). That section places limits on the disclosure of information that has been designated as highly confidential. In particular, it provides that highly confidential information may be disclosed only to the attorney for a party and to outside experts that have been retained for purposes of the case. Highly confidential information may not be disclosed to employees, officers, or directors of parties. A problem may arise when a party to a case before the commission is appearing *pro se*. If the party has no attorney and has not hired an expert, there is no one acting on his or her behalf to which highly confidential information can be disclosed. In particular,

Laclede is concerned about consumer complaints to the commission in which ratepayers frequently appear *pro se*. Customer specific information, such as names, addresses, Social Security numbers, and payment records, are generally designated as highly confidential so that they are not released to the general public. Laclede suggests that sections (3) and (4) be revised to make it clear that a customer's own specific information can be disclosed to the customer.

In response to Laclede's suggestion, the commission's staff went further and suggested that *pro se* litigants be allowed to see any proprietary or highly confidential information that would be available to any other party. AT&T Missouri and AmerenUE opposed staff's suggestion, arguing that disclosing proprietary or highly confidential information to a *pro se* litigant would increase the risk that the information would be improperly disclosed to competitors or the general public. AT&T Missouri and AmerenUE, however, supported Laclede's more limited suggestion.

RESPONSE: Laclede's suggested revision is helpful. Certainly, a *pro se* litigant should be able to see their own information. The disclosure of such information is the current practice at the commission but the rule should be changed to reflect that practice. The commission will not, however, make the change suggested by staff. A rule providing that *pro se* litigants are always entitled to view proprietary and highly confidential information would increase the risk that such information would be improperly disclosed, to the detriment of the utilities and their ratepayers. If a situation arises in a particular case that requires that a *pro se* litigant be allowed to view a utility's proprietary or highly confidential information, that situation can best be addressed in that particular case, rather than through a general rule.

COMMENT: Public counsel suggests that a provision be added to section (9) to emphasize that consultant and other reports that contain both publicly available information and confidential analysis of that information should not be designated as confidential in their entirety but rather confidential designation should be limited to those portions that are truly confidential. AT&T Missouri and AmerenUE opposed that rule as being unnecessary and contrary to recent decisions by the commission.

RESPONSE: The commission has recently decided in a specific case that confidential consultant reports may be designated as confidential in their entirety. But that was a specific ruling in a specific case. The commission intends to retain the flexibility to decide that issue in the particular circumstances of future cases where it may arise. There is no need to place any such restriction in this rule.

COMMENT: AmerenUE suggests that section (10) be modified to incorporate recent changes to the standard protective order that allow for the use of redaction software in preparing highly confidential and proprietary testimony.

RESPONSE: The proposed rule already incorporates the changes needed to accommodate the use of redaction software. No further modifications are required.

COMMENT: Public counsel suggests that a provision be added to section (12) regarding the duplication of voluminous materials. The proposed rule provides that if a party attempts to discover material that would be unduly burdensome to copy, the furnishing party may require that the voluminous material be reviewed at its premises, or elsewhere in Missouri, rather than be copied and delivered to the requesting party. Public counsel suggests that the rule specifically state that material that is available in electronic form can never be considered as voluminous material. The commission's staff supported public counsel's proposal. AT&T Missouri and AmerenUE contend that no such provision is needed, but do not oppose public counsel's proposal so long as it would not be construed to require non-electronic material to be converted into an electronic form.

RESPONSE: The commission agrees with public counsel's contention that it should never be unduly burdensome to copy and produce materials that are available in an electronic form. However,

public counsel's contention seems so self-evident that there is no need to add a provision to the rule to state that fact. Section (12) will not be modified.

COMMENT: Public counsel suggests that the commission add a new section, which it proposes be known as (16a). This new section would allow the commission's staff and public counsel to use highly confidential and proprietary information in a proceeding for any purpose in other proceedings relating to the same utility company if the level of confidentiality is maintained. This proposal is a change from current practice and would be contrary to the requirements of the standard protective order that the commission has issued in particular cases. The commission's staff opposes public counsel's suggestion, and AT&T Missouri and AmerenUE strongly oppose that suggestion. They argue that if public counsel or the commission's staff want to use highly confidential or proprietary information in a different case they can easily submit a separate discovery request in the other case. The utilities want to be sure that highly confidential or proprietary information disclosed in one case does not unexpectedly turn up out of context in another case.

At the hearing, public counsel explained that its concern was that the language of the rule was overly broad and could be interpreted to limit public counsel's and staff's ability to use highly confidential or proprietary information obtained in one case as the basis for a new investigation or complaint against the utility company.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission does not intend to interpret its rule in such a way as to limit the ability of its staff or the public counsel to investigate and bring complaints against the utilities that it regulates. The language of section (16), while it is essentially unchanged from the existing standard protective order, could be construed to put such limits on the commission's staff and public counsel. The rule should not, however, give staff and public counsel a free hand to cart highly confidential and proprietary information from case to case in any way they see fit. The commission will add some clarifying language to section (16).

COMMENT: AT&T Missouri suggests that section (19) be revised to require the commission's staff and the Office of the Public Counsel to provide a list of the names of their employees who will have access to information designated as proprietary or highly confidential. AT&T Missouri points out that such a list of employees is required by paragraph Y of the standard protective order that the commission has routinely issued in particular cases. The commission's staff and public counsel oppose this suggestion, arguing that although the standard protective order requires the production of such a list of employees, in practice such a list is not required. Furthermore, staff and public counsel point out that all of their employees are able to see highly confidential and proprietary information so that the list required would simply be a list of all commission or public counsel employees. AT&T Missouri acknowledges that the list of employees has not been required under current practices, but believes that the requirement should be put in the rule so that it can request such a list if the need arises in a future case.

RESPONSE: In drafting this rule, the commission has attempted to incorporate its standard protective order and current practices into the rule without substantial changes. Although the standard protective order requires staff and public counsel to list their employees who will have access to highly confidential and proprietary information, that is not the current practice. Indeed, the commission can see no reason why such a listing of employees would be needed. The commission will not include any unnecessary requirements in its rule. The section will not be modified.

COMMENT: AT&T Missouri suggests that the commission delete the portion of section (21) that would allow the commission to impose sanctions allowed by Rule 61.01 of the Missouri Rules of Civil Procedure and that would allow the commission to seek monetary penalties for the violation of this rule. AT&T Missouri contends that there is no record of parties having violated the commission's

rule, such as would justify the need for a specific sanctions provision. AT&T Missouri also points out that the commission already has a rule, 4 CSR 240-2.090(1), that allows the commission to impose appropriate sanctions for abuse of the discovery process.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission will accept the suggestion. The provisions found elsewhere in the commission's regulations and in the controlling statutes regarding sanctions for abuse of the discovery process and disobedience of a commission order are sufficient and there is no need to include such a provision in this rule. Section (21) will be modified accordingly.

No other comments were received.

4 CSR 240-2.135 Confidential Information

(1) The commission recognizes two (2) levels of protection for information that should not be made public.

(A) Proprietary information is information concerning trade secrets, as well as confidential or private technical, financial, and business information.

(B) Highly confidential information is information concerning:

1. Material or documents that contain information relating directly to specific customers;
2. Employee-sensitive personnel information;
3. Marketing analysis or other market-specific information relating to services offered in competition with others;
4. Marketing analysis or other market-specific information relating to goods or services purchased or acquired for use by a company in providing services to customers;
5. Reports, work papers, or other documentation related to work produced by internal or external auditors or consultants;
6. Strategies employed, to be employed, or under consideration in contract negotiations; and
7. Information relating to the security of a company's facilities.

(3) Proprietary information may be disclosed only to the attorneys of record for a party and to employees of a party who are working as subject-matter experts for those attorneys or who intend to file testimony in that case, or to persons designated by a party as an outside expert in that case.

(C) A customer of a utility may view his or her own customer-specific information, even if that information is otherwise designated as proprietary.

(4) Highly confidential information may be disclosed only to the attorneys of record, or to outside experts that have been retained for the purpose of the case.

(E) Subject to subsection (4)(B), the party disclosing information designated as highly confidential shall serve the information on the attorney for the requesting party.

(F) A customer of a utility may view his or her own customer-specific information, even if that information is otherwise designated as highly confidential.

(16) All persons who have access to information under this rule must keep the information secure and may neither use nor disclose such information for any purpose other than preparation for and conduct of the proceeding for which the information was provided. This rule shall not prevent the commission's staff or the Office of the Public Counsel from using highly confidential or proprietary information obtained under this rule as the basis for additional investigations or complaints against any utility company.

(21) A claim that information is proprietary or highly confidential is a representation to the commission that the claiming party has a rea-

sonable and good faith belief that the subject document or information is, in fact, proprietary or highly confidential.

Title 4—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Division 240—Public Service Commission Chapter 3—Filing and Reporting Requirements

ORDER OF RULEMAKING

By the authority vested in the Public Service Commission under sections 386.250 and 393.140, RSMo 2000 and 386.266, RSMo Supp. 2005, the commission adopts a rule as follows:

4 CSR 240-3.161 is adopted.

A notice of proposed rulemaking containing the text of the proposed rule was published in the *Missouri Register* on July 17, 2006 (31 MoReg 1063-1075). Those sections with changes are reprinted here. This proposed rule becomes effective thirty (30) days after publication in the *Code of State Regulations*.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: Public hearings on this proposed rule and proposed rule 4 CSR 240-20.090 were held on August 22, 2006 in Kansas City; August 22, 2006, in Grandview; August 23, 2006, in St. Louis; August 23, 2006, in Overland; August 29, 2006, in Cape Girardeau; September 6, 2006, in Joplin; and September 7, 2006, in Jefferson City; the public comment period ended September 7, 2006. Timely filed written comments were received from seven (7) individuals and fourteen (14) groups or companies. A total of twenty (20) persons commented at the local hearings. Ten (10) parties represented by counsel, providing either comments or the testimony of witnesses, participated in the hearing in Jefferson City. Written comments were received from Missouri Association for Social Welfare (MASW), Missouri Industrial Energy Consumers, Praxair, Inc., AG Processing Inc., Sedalia Industrial Energy Users Association (SIEUA), Noranda Aluminum, Inc., MO PSC Staff, Office of the Public Counsel, AARP, Missouri Attorney General's Office, Union Electric Company d/b/a AmerenUE, Older Women's League-Gateway St. Louis Chapter (OWL), William Hinckley on behalf of BioKyowa Inc., The Empire District Electric Company, Victor Grobelny, Kenneth and Jan Inman, Capt. Frank Hollifield on behalf of the U.S. Air Force, Terry Schoenberger, and Joan M. Berger. Persons commenting at the local hearings were: Melanie Shouse, John Moyle, Dennis Anderson, Angela Steele, Scott Apell, Joan Bray, Alberta C. Slavin, Eddie Hasan, Bob William, Curtis Royston on behalf of the Human Development Corp., Yaphett El-Amin, Fran Sisson, John Cross, Jamilah Nasheed, Becky Mansfield, Marvin Sands, Jean Wulser, Ann Johnson, Franklin C. Walker, William T. Hinckley, Tom Wigginton, Kevin Priestler, and Bill Pate. Counsel appearing in Jefferson City were Steven Dottheim on behalf of the PSC Staff, with witness Warren Wood, Lewis Mills, the Public Counsel with witnesses Russ Trippensee and Ryan Kind, John Coffman on behalf of the AARP and the Consumers Council of Missouri, Douglas Micheel on behalf of the Attorney General of Missouri, Diana Vuylsteke on behalf of the Missouri Industrial Energy Consumers (MIEC) with witness Maurice Brubaker, Jim Lowery on behalf of AmerenUE with witness Martin Lyons, Stu Conrad on behalf of Noranda with witness George Swogger, Stu Conrad on behalf of the SIEUA, Praxair and AG Processing, Dennis Williams on behalf of Aquila and Jim Fischer on behalf of Kansas City Power and Light. Comments from laypeople were generally against the rules, because they believed a rate adjustment mechanism (RAM) would result in higher rates, would make rates more volatile, would remove incentives for efficiency and unjustly enrich utilities. Several lay commenters suggested that fifty percent (50%) of fuel

costs be passed on to consumers and that fifty percent (50%) be paid for by the utility and its shareholders. Industry commenters supported or opposed a cap on the RAM, supported or opposed the utility “veto” provision, supported or opposed apportioning fuel costs between base rates and a RAM, and generally opposed the transition provisions. Both industry and lay commenters opposed or supported the rule in its entirety, some asserting that it was unnecessary and within the commission’s discretion to not adopt the rule and others asserting that the commission was required to adopt rules in response to a legislative mandate. Comments are available for review in their entirety at www.psc.mo.gov, choose EFIS, Agree to Terms, Resources, highlight Case No., and type in EX-2006-0472. No comments were made concerning the proposed forms, which are adopted without change.

COMMENT: Some commenters assert that rules that more simply set out the application process should be adopted instead of the detailed proposed rules, that the current level of complexity could cause potential delays in rate adjustments, and that the extensive monthly and quarterly reporting requirements in these rules are unduly burdensome and of limited benefit. PSC staff asserts that the requirements for detailed information are narrowly drafted and that only certain portions of the rules apply to certain types of filings, so some provisions are repeated in different sections, but it is much more convenient for the reader to have the rule sectionalized in this manner.

RESPONSE: The commission finds that the complexity of the proposed rule is necessary in light of the fact that it establishes a procedure that has not been used by the commission in rate cases in the past. The commission expects that it will be necessary in the future to amend these rules both to remove requirements that serve no purpose and to add provisions the need for which it cannot now anticipate. After the lengthy, collaborative process that has been used to develop this rule, the proposed rule represents this commission’s best estimate of what will be necessary, useful information and what will not. Therefore, the rule will continue to contain its present level of detail until experience with it dictates change.

COMMENT: Some commenters believe these rules should not include a requirement that the rules be reviewed in the future. The proposed rules include a December 31, 2010, review requirement that does not mandate a new rulemaking, but only requires that the rules be reviewed for effectiveness. PSC staff believes this as a reasonable requirement, given their content and complexity.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: In light of the response to the preceding comment, the commission finds it appropriate to leave in the date certain by which the rules will be reviewed. Therefore, the recommended new (17) will be included to clarify that the rules in this chapter are subject to the same review time frame as those set forth in Chapter 20.

COMMENT: AmerenUE opposes the use of the word “complete” in sections (1), (2) and (3), which contain the filing requirements of the rule, for example, a requirement to provide a “complete explanation” or a “complete description.” AmerenUE seeks to change “complete” as it appears throughout the rule to “reasonable.” AmerenUE asserts that “complete” means “perfect,” and that perfection is neither an appropriate standard to include in a rule nor the intent of the drafters. PSC staff disagrees, and asserts that the rule should require a “complete” explanation of the data provided.

RESPONSE: The commission agrees that perfection is neither an appropriate standard to include in a rule nor the intent of the drafters. However, the commission disagrees that “complete” means “perfect.” By using “complete” the commission means that which includes every explanation and detail to allow a decision-maker to evaluate the response fully and on its face, without forcing it to resort to asking for additional explanations, clarification or documentation to reach a decision. “Complete” means “not lacking in any material

respect,” which is a reasonable standard for filings. Moreover, the purpose of the rule is to alert requesting parties of the documentation and information necessary for the staff to review and for the commission to approve a rate adjustment mechanism (RAM) within the allotted time for a general rate case. If incomplete information is provided, the entities reviewing the documentation would be required to request further detail in order to evaluate the proposed RAM. The commission finds that “complete” is the most appropriate word to convey the amount of information or documentation that is required for review. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: The attorney general asserts that the definition of fuel and purchased power costs as “prudently incurred and used fuel and purchased power costs, including transportation costs” in (1)(A) is too broad and could allow increased fuel costs caused by inappropriate or negligent acts or omissions of the electric utility to be included in the RAM, and that the single standard of “prudence” would not preclude such inclusion. The attorney general recommends the following inclusion “Any and all increased fuel and purchased power costs caused by an electric utility’s failure to appropriately operate its generating facilities shall not be included in any rate adjustment mechanism authorized by Section 386.266.” The attorney general suggests similar changes where the phrase “prudently incurred costs” appears.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission agrees that the prudence standard alone is insufficient and that increased costs resulting from negligent or wrongful acts should not be included in a RAM, as set forth below. The commission believes the single addition of language in (1)(A) will be sufficient.

COMMENT: Some commenters want more specificity and definitions about what costs can be included in a RAM. PSC staff notes that certain inclusions or exclusions should be clearly stated, but feels that the rule should be flexible as to what costs the utility may seek to recover in a RAM, consistent with section 386.266, as parties may wish to consider different costs and revenues when dealing with different electric utilities.

RESPONSE: The commission finds that the present level of specificity is sufficient; no further specificity, beyond the exclusion discussed in the preceding comment, is warranted. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: PSC staff suggests that (1)(E) be clarified that a RAM can be either a fuel adjustment clause or interim energy charge.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds it reasonable to make such clarification, as set forth below.

COMMENT: The attorney general recommends that the phrase “initiated by the file and suspend method” be inserted into the definition of general rate proceeding.

RESPONSE: While the attorney general is correct about the technical description of the ways to initiate a general rate proceeding, the insertion of the language is not necessary to clarify the sort of proceeding in which a RAM may be sought. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: In subsections (2)(B) and (3)(B), which require an example bill showing the RAM, the attorney general recommends that the following sentence be added at the end of the first sentence: “If the electric utility is operating under an incentive RAM the electric utility shall also show how it will separately identify the incentive portion of the RAM on the customers bill.” This proposal will allow the consumer to understand what portion of the surcharge is for fuel and purchased power and what portion of the surcharge is going to be returned to the electric utility as profit.

RESPONSE: The commission finds this suggestion to be unworkable in that it will be difficult to discern what portion, if any, is not attributable to fuel costs or constitutes “profit” in the context of a RAM

and whether adding another line item to customer bills will be less confusing or more confusing. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: PSC staff suggests that (2)(F) and (3)(F) be clarified that an IEC only has a refundable portion to be true-up, which is different from the FAC, although they are both types of RAMs.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds this suggestion reasonable and will clarify the language in (2)(F) and (3)(F) as set forth below.

COMMENT: PSC staff suggests that in (3)(O) grammatical changes be made to make the plurals consistent and remove an extraneous "and."

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds this suggestion reasonable and will correct the language in (3)(O) as set forth below.

COMMENT: PSC staff suggests that (4)(B) be clarified that an IEC only has over-collections to be refunded, which is different from the FAC, although they are both types of RAMs.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds this suggestion reasonable and will clarify the language in (4)(B) as set forth below.

COMMENT: PSC staff suggests that (4) be corrected to refer to 4 CSR 240-20.090(2) rather than 4 CSR 240-20.090(3) and that (4)(A) be corrected to refer to 4 CSR 240-20.090(3)(C) rather than 4 CSR 240-20.090(3)(D);

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds this suggestion reasonable and will correct the references in (4) and (4)(A) as set forth below.

COMMENT: AmerenUE suggests that the surveillance reporting required in (5) be compiled and reported monthly but submitted quarterly, not monthly, as monthly submission is unduly burdensome and of limited benefit. More frequent reporting creates unnecessary costs, which increases rates. The PSC staff asserts that the monthly and quarterly reporting presently contained in the proposed rule will be of value and will be used by the parties in monitoring RAM operations and RAM credits and charges, true-up account monitoring, prudence audits and monitoring of utility earnings.

RESPONSE: In light of the fact that surveillance reports can be submitted electronically, the commission finds that, as the reports are compiled and maintained on a monthly basis, submitting them monthly rather than quarterly is not unreasonable. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: AmerenUE suggests that in (6), since surveillance monitoring reports will be available to parties other than staff and OPC, who have statutory confidentiality obligations, it is necessary that such reports be deemed "Highly Confidential."

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission agrees that the reports should be declared highly confidential, subject to the standard procedure for challenging such classification. The commission is presently in the process of proposing a rule that will allow for classification of information without the issuance of a protective order, but will continue to use its standard protective order until that rule is final. The language in (6) will be modified to treat the surveillance reports as highly confidential as set forth below.

COMMENT: AmerenUE asserts that (6)(C) assumes that each utility budgets in the same manner, and that each utility prepares budgets based upon regulatory accounting principles as opposed to financial (GAAP) accounting principles, because the rule requires the budgeting report to conform to the surveillance report format. The budgeting process should not be driven by these surveillance reports.

RESPONSE: The commission finds that the requirement in (6)(C) does not require utilities to change the way they create their budgets,

but simply requires that the budget be submitted in a uniform format for review. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: AmerenUE asserts that (7)(A)1.F. appears calculated to prevent inclusion of costs in the rate adjustment mechanism even if the utility has not received any insurance proceeds, and even if there has been no prudence disallowance. The true-up and prudence review provisions of SB 179 are designed to make after-the-fact adjustments, with interest, for items such as this. Before-the-fact preclusion of recovery of these costs is inappropriate and contrary to the statute, and is unnecessary to protect ratepayers, who will be fully protected by mandated true-ups and prudence reviews. Also, if additional requirements are to be imposed with regard to a particular FAC, those requirements should be spelled out in the order approving the RAM. The PSC staff asserts that the language in the rule is appropriate in that it requires the utility to identify any costs subject to insured loss or litigation and clarifies to the utility that such costs may not be recoverable as long as they are so subject. The PSC staff believes this serves as an appropriate incentive to the utility to vigorously pursue the funds tied up in litigation.

RESPONSE: The commission finds that the methodology put forth by the PSC staff creates a greater incentive to expeditiously resolve such matters than the required interest payments noted by AmerenUE. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: AmerenUE notes that (9)-(14) contain provisions that make those parties who participated in the case in which a RAM is created parties to any subsequent proceedings concerning that RAM and subsequent rate cases. AmerenUE does not object to discovery from those proceedings to be used in those subsequent proceedings, with updated responses. The principal change AmerenUE seeks is that in subsequent general rate proceedings, those desiring to be parties to that case need to become intervenors in that proceeding according to established commission rules. This is practical, fair and consistent with the proposed rule, in particular, (14), which contemplates that each general rate proceeding produces a new rate adjustment mechanism.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission agrees that in subsequent general rate proceedings, those seeking to participate must seek and be granted intervention to become parties in the subsequent rate case, since carrying over intervenor status from previous cases is administratively burdensome for both the utility and the commission. Therefore, (10)(A) will be amended accordingly, as fully set forth below.

4 CSR 240-3.161 Electric Utility Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Mechanisms Filing and Submission Requirements

(1) As used in this rule, the following terms mean:

(A) Fuel and purchased power costs means prudently incurred and used fuel and purchased power costs, including transportation costs. Prudently incurred costs do not include any increased costs resulting from negligent or wrongful acts or omissions by the utility. If not inconsistent with a commission approved incentive plan, fuel and purchased power costs also include prudently incurred actual costs of net cash payments or receipts associated with hedging instruments tied to specific volumes of fuel and associated transportation costs.

1. If off-system sales revenues are not reflected in the rate adjustment mechanism (RAM), fuel and purchased power cost only reflect the prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs necessary to serve the electric utility's Missouri retail customers.

2. If off-system sales revenues are reflected in the RAM, fuel and purchased power costs reflect both:

A. The prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs necessary to serve the electric utility's Missouri retail customers; and

B. The prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs associated with the electric utility's off-system sales;

(E) Rate adjustment mechanism (RAM) means either a fuel adjustment clause (FAC) or an interim energy charge (IEC);

(G) True-up year means the twelve (12)-month period beginning on the first day of the first calendar month following the effective date of the commission order approving a RAM unless the effective date is on the first day of the calendar month. If the effective date of the commission order approving a rate mechanism is on the first day of a calendar month, then the true-up year begins on the effective date of the commission order. The first annual true-up period shall end on the last day of the twelfth calendar month following the effective date of the commission order establishing the RAM. Subsequent true-up years shall be the succeeding twelve (12)-month periods. If a general rate proceeding is concluded prior to the conclusion of a true-up year, the true-up year may be less than twelve (12) months.

(2) When an electric utility files to establish a RAM as described in 4 CSR 240-20.090(2), the electric utility shall file the following supporting information as part of, or in addition to, its direct testimony:

(F) A complete explanation of how the proposed FAC shall be trued-up to reflect over- or under-collections, or the refundable portion of the proposed IEC shall be trued-up, on at least an annual basis;

(3) When an electric utility files a general rate proceeding following the general rate proceeding that established its RAM as described by 4 CSR 240-20.090(2) in which it requests that its RAM be continued or modified, the electric utility shall file with the commission and serve parties, as provided in sections (9) through (11) in this rule the following supporting information as part of, or in addition to, its direct testimony:

(F) A complete explanation of how the proposed FAC shall be trued-up to reflect over- or under-collections, or the refundable portion of the proposed IEC shall be trued-up, on at least an annual basis;

(O) A description of how responses to subsections (B) through (N) differ from responses to subsections (B) through (N) for the currently approved RAM;

(4) When an electric utility files a general rate proceeding following the general rate proceeding that established its RAM as described in 4 CSR 240-20.090(2) in which it requests that its RAM be discontinued, the electric utility shall file with the commission and serve parties as provided in sections (9) through (11) in this rule, the following supporting information as part of, or in addition to, its direct testimony:

(A) An example of the notice to be provided to customers as required by 4 CSR 240-20.090(3)(C);

(B) A complete explanation of how the over-collection or under-collections of the FAC or the over-collections of the IEC that the electric utility is proposing to discontinue shall be handled;

(6) Each electric utility with a RAM shall submit, with an affidavit attesting to the veracity of the information, a Surveillance Monitoring Report, which shall be treated as highly confidential, as required in 4 CSR 240-20.090(10) to the manager of the auditing department of the commission, OPC and others as provided in sections (9) through (11) in this rule. The submittal to the commission may be made through EFIS.

(10) Party status and providing to other parties affidavits, testimony, information, reports and workpapers in related proceedings subsequent to general rate proceeding establishing RAM.

(A) A person or entity granted intervention in a general rate proceeding in which a RAM is approved by the commission, shall be a party to any subsequent related periodic rate adjustment proceeding, annual true-up or prudence review, without the necessity of applying to the commission for intervention. In any subsequent general rate proceeding, such person or entity must seek and be granted status as an intervenor to be a party to that case. Affidavits, testimony, information, reports, and workpapers to be filed or submitted in connection

with a subsequent related periodic rate adjustment proceeding, annual true-up, prudence review, or general rate case to modify, extend or discontinue the same RAM shall be served on or submitted to all parties from the prior related general rate proceeding and on all parties from any subsequent related periodic rate adjustment proceeding, annual true-up, prudence review, or general rate case to modify, extend or discontinue the same RAM, concurrently with filing the same with the commission or submitting the same to the manager of the auditing department of the commission and OPC, pursuant to the provisions of a commission protective order, unless the commission's protective order specifically provides otherwise relating to these materials.

(17) Rule Review. The commission shall review the effectiveness of this rule by no later than December 31, 2010, and may, if it deems necessary, initiate rulemaking proceedings to revise this rule.

Title 4—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Division 240—Public Service Commission

Chapter 20—Electric Utilities

ORDER OF RULEMAKING

By the authority vested in the Public Service Commission under sections 386.250 and 393.140, RSMo 2000 and 386.266, RSMo Supp. 2005, the commission adopts a rule as follows:

4 CSR 240-20.090 is adopted.

A notice of proposed rulemaking containing the text of the proposed rule was published in the *Missouri Register* on July 17, 2006 (31 MoReg 1076-1082). Those sections with changes are reprinted here. This proposed rule becomes effective thirty (30) days after publication in the *Code of State Regulations*.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: Public hearings on this proposed rule and proposed rule 4 CSR 240-3.161 were held on August 22, 2006 in Kansas City; August 22, 2006, in Grandview; August 23, 2006, in St. Louis; August 23, 2006, in Overland; August 29, 2006, in Cape Girardeau; September 6, 2006, in Joplin; and September 7, 2006, in Jefferson City; the public comment period ended September 7, 2006. Timely filed written comments were received from seven (7) individuals and fourteen (14) groups or companies. A total of twenty (20) persons commented at the local hearings. Ten (10) parties represented by counsel, providing either comments or the testimony of witnesses, participated in the hearing in Jefferson City. Written comments were received from Missouri Association for Social Welfare (MASW), Missouri Industrial Energy Consumers, Praxair, Inc., AG Processing Inc., Sedalia Industrial Energy Users Association (SIEUA), Noranda Aluminum, Inc., MO PSC Staff, Office of the Public Counsel, AARP, Missouri Attorney General's Office, Union Electric Company d/b/a AmerenUE, Older Women's League-Gateway St. Louis Chapter (OWL), William Hinckley on behalf of BioKyowa Inc., The Empire District Electric Company, Victor Grobelny, Kenneth and Jan Inman, Capt. Frank Hollifield on behalf of the U.S. Air Force, Terry Schoenberger, and Joan M. Berger. Persons commenting at the local hearings were: Melanie Shouse, John Moyle, Dennis Anderson, Angela Steele, Scott Apell, Joan Bray, Alberta C. Slavin, Eddie Hasan, Bob William, Curtis Royston on behalf of the Human Development Corp., Yaphett El-Amin, Fran Sisson, John Cross, Jamilah Nasheed, Becky Mansfield, Marvin Sands, Jean Wulser, Ann Johnson, Franklin C. Walker, William T. Hinckley, Tom Wigginton, Kevin Priestler, and Bill Pate. Counsel appearing in Jefferson City were Steven Dottheim on behalf of the PSC staff, with witness Warren Wood, Lewis Mills, the public counsel with witnesses Russ Trippensee and Ryan Kind, John

Coffman on behalf of the AARP and the Consumers Council of Missouri, Douglas Micheel on behalf of the Attorney General of Missouri, Diana Vuylsteke on behalf of the Missouri Industrial Energy Consumers (MIEC) with witness Maurice Brubaker, Jim Lowery on behalf of AmerenUE with witness Martin Lyons, Stu Conrad on behalf of Noranda with witness George Swogger, Stu Conrad on behalf of the SIEUA, Praxair and AG Processing, Dennis Williams on behalf of Aquila and Jim Fischer on behalf of Kansas City Power and Light. Comments from laypeople were generally against the rules, because they believed a rate adjustment mechanism (RAM) would result in higher rates, would make rates more volatile, would remove incentives for efficiency and unjustly enrich utilities. Several lay commenters suggested that fifty percent (50%) of fuel costs be passed on to consumers and that fifty percent (50%) be paid for by the utility and its shareholders. Industry commenters supported or opposed a cap on the RAM, supported or opposed the utility "veto" provision, supported or opposed apportioning fuel costs between base rates and a RAM, and generally opposed the transition provisions. Both industry and lay commenters opposed or supported the rule in its entirety, some asserting that it was unnecessary and within the commission's discretion to not adopt the rule and others asserting that the commission was required to adopt rules in response to a legislative mandate. Comments are available for review in their entirety at www.psc.mo.gov, choose EFIS, Agree to Terms, Resources, highlight Case No., and type in EX-2006-0472.

COMMENT: The attorney general believes that use of a fuel adjustment clause or any other rate adjustment mechanism is inappropriate and unfairly tilts the playing field in favor of the electric utilities. The attorney general opposes adoption of the rules.

OWL asserts that during lobbying for passage of SB 179, the rate adjustment mechanism (RAM) was referred to as a tool the commission might use to devise a fair and balanced means of protecting consumers, as well as the regulated monopoly utilities. Sponsors gave assurances that the commission would devise the rules in a way to expressly include consumer protections.

AARP asserts that though the current draft reflects hard work by the PSC staff, it is devoid of the consumer protections promised by the legislature when the rules were authorized. These rules create an unbalanced shift in commission policy, granting utilities single-issue benefits without incentives to control costs, without safeguards against overearning and without mitigation of rate volatility. When lobbyists were aggressively pushing SB 179, they described the proposed RAM as simply a tool that the commission could use (or not use), based upon whether the commission could implement it in a balanced and fair way to both consumers and utilities. It was repeatedly stated that no utility would be authorized to use a RAM unless the commission first promulgated rules that added strong protections for consumers. The current draft contains none. In a January 2006 handout, the Missouri Energy Development Association (MEDA) reassured legislators that the commission has "complete authority to add whatever other protections it thinks are necessary." Unfortunately, MEDA took a different approach in its negotiations on the rule, rejecting every meaningful consumer protection proposed by various consumer representatives. The PSC staff, as a neutral facilitator, has not been able to draft a rule that contains necessary protections to make the mechanism fair.

The MIEC asserts that section 386.322 gives the commission discretion to allow fuel adjustment mechanisms and gives the commission discretion to promulgate rules governing them. However, it does not encourage or require the commission to do so. The legislature provided authority to the commission to determine whether or not fuel adjustment mechanisms are appropriate and under what conditions. SB 179 should not be viewed as a legislative endorsement of or mandate for fuel adjustment mechanisms.

The MASW asserts that the rule should not be adopted because the PSC lacks adequate resources to implement it. The Fiscal Note for SB 179 appears to state that the PSC should be authorized addition-

al staff to implement its provisions. However, the staffing level, which was two hundred eleven (211) for Fiscal Year 2005, was reduced to one hundred ninety-nine (199) for FY06 and further reduced to one hundred ninety-three (193) FY07. It is fair to say the staff that carries out the day-to-day auditing, economic and engineering analysis has been reduced by at least twenty-five (25) over the last few years, during which time they have been given the additional duties associated with infrastructure surcharges and a substantial number of general rate cases. The agency's expense and equipment budget has been slashed by nearly one-third since FY05, reducing the funding needed for equipment, training, and outside experts. For these reasons, the MASW opposes adoption of the proposed rule.

On the other hand, AmerenUE asserts that when one hundred seventy-nine (179) out of one hundred eighty-six (186) legislators adopted SB 179, they expected Missouri's electric utilities to have available to them a fair, workable, and effective mechanism that would allow electric rates to be adjusted between general rate proceedings in a timely manner to reflect increases and decreases in prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs. They included numerous features to balance consumer needs with the needs of the industry to recover, on a timely basis, these volatile and, to a large extent, uncontrollable costs. AmerenUE also noted that, of the twenty-nine (29) states in which utilities are traditionally (rate-of-return) regulated, only two (2) others, Utah and Vermont, do not allow for RAMs. AmerenUE supports adoption of the rule.

Although the PSC staff did not take a position on SB 179, section 386.266 is the law and staff is committed to making this law work, in keeping with staff's understanding of it and the rest of the laws of Missouri. Staff believes these rules are well structured to address the issues that face the commission associated with implementation of the electric utility fuel and purchased power costs recovery portions of 386.266.

RESPONSE: The commission agrees that the rules being adopted are discretionary, in that SB 179 does not expressly state that the commission must adopt rules implementing the law. However, the law does state that companies may request a RAM before rules are in place, but may not receive a RAM from the commission until the rules are in place. Failing to adopt rules would prevent any RAM from being granted by the commission. The rules are proposed to give guidance to utilities, the PSC staff and other interested parties as to what is expected in a rate case in which a RAM is considered, and defines the parameters under which a RAM would be administered once put in place. The commission believes that the proposed rule, as amended herein, constitutes the best balance it can make at this time. As following discussions will show, the commission is committed to continually refining the rule until the optimal balance is reached.

COMMENT: Several lay commenters opposed the rules on the basis that the use of a RAM would raise rates. OWL noted that most older women live on fixed incomes and tight budgets. Any increase resulting from a FAC will impose deep hardships on older women. Mr. and Mrs. Inman also noted that they vigorously oppose rules for utilities to increase their rates without commission review, which would place public utilities on a path of non-control, allowing a utility to raise rates because of a perceived increase in supply. The MASW asserts that the rule as proposed offers no protection to those ratepayers who are in economic distress. The additional burden of passed-through increases in the cost of their electric provider's fuel, creates a greater hardship on the economically disadvantaged. It further asserts that the commission should, in approving a RAM, include relief for economically distressed ratepayers from rate increases produced by the RAM. The PSC staff responds that, if approved by the commission, any RAM charges, or credits, must be identified as a line item on the customer's bill. If the RAM is in the form of a fuel adjustment clause (FAC), rates will be able to go up or down with actual changes in fuel and purchased power costs and possibly go up or down based on changes in off-system sales revenues. If the rate adjustment mechanism is in the form of an interim energy charge, then only refunds

will be possible. Under section 386.266, a RAM cannot be in effect for longer than four (4) years without an earnings review and modification or extension by the commission. While a RAM is in effect, the utility is required to comply with monthly and quarterly reporting requirements to the parties of the rate proceeding in which the RAM was established, continued or modified. Prudence audits will be conducted no less often than every eighteen (18) months. Current proposed rules anticipate annual changes to the RAM in order to true-up over- or under-collections. The RAM charge, or credit, will be permitted to change up to four (4) times each year.

RESPONSE: The RAM is created to allow a pass-through of certain costs more directly to ratepayers. At the present time, all of those costs are included in the base rate charged by the utility. Under these rules, a portion or all of the utility's fuel and purchased power costs can be removed from base rates and separately recovered in a RAM charge. In theory, the total of the base rate plus the RAM charge will be approximately the same as the base rate prior to the RAM. In times of rising fuel costs, RAM charges will increase with greater frequency than base rates would. However, in times of falling fuel costs, RAM charges will decrease with greater frequency than base rates would. The commission believes that, consistent with the statute, the safeguards established in this rule will prevent the runaway fuel bills some parties fear.

COMMENT: Several lay commenters verbally suggested that it would only be fair for utilities to pass through only fifty percent (50%) of fuel costs and that the utility and its shareholders be required to pay the other fifty percent (50%).

RESPONSE: These commenters may be confusing the proposal by other commenters that no more than fifty percent (50%) of fuel and purchased power costs be recovered in a RAM and that fifty percent (50%) remain in base rates, a proposal to be discussed more fully below. If not, then the commission must disagree with this comment in that it would not allow for the setting of just and reasonable rates that allow the utility a reasonable return.

COMMENT: Several commenters have raised the issue of rate volatility, which can be broken down into three (3) sets of comments. The first has to do with the needs of residential ratepayers on fixed or limited incomes. Several comments were received concerning the very tight budgeting used by such households and the havoc wreaked to those budgets when rates can fluctuate significantly every quarter.

RESPONSE: The commission requires all electric utilities to offer "budget billing," which allows residential consumers to be billed the same rate every month, with estimates based on historical usage. The commission will require that any RAM used by a utility be incorporated into the budget billing amount consistent with the way base rates are budget billed, pursuant to the utility's tariff.

COMMENT: The attorney general asserts that, as presently written, these rules shift one hundred percent (100%) of the risk of fuel price changes from the utility to the consumers. To better balance the consumer and electric utility interests the commission should insert the following consumer protections into the proposed rules: Earnings Review: "After the Commission has authorized any of the rate adjustment mechanisms authorized by this rule, the electric utility shall provide the Staff, Public Counsel and other authorized parties access to the surveillance reports that detail the electric utility's earnings. If after hearing the Commission determines that an electric utility's earnings exceed its authorized rate of return the Commission shall adjust the RAM surcharge to prevent windfall profits." The attorney general's proposed language would allow the commission to determine the appropriate balance of fuel and purchased power costs that would be subject to the RAM. By allowing all or some of fuel and purchased power costs to remain in base rates the commission can ensure that the electric utility keeps its fuel and purchased power costs as low as possible.

AARP suggests an additional sentence be included in the definition of a "FAC" [4 CSR 240-20.090(1)(C)] : (C) Fuel adjustment clause (FAC) means a mechanism established in a general rate proceeding that allows periodic rate adjustments, outside a general rate proceeding, to reflect increases and decreases in an electric utility's prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs. A FAC shall not include more than fifty percent (50%) of the fuel and purchased power costs that are recognized in an electric utility's rates. The FAC may or may not include off-system sales revenues and associated costs. The commission shall determine whether or not to reflect off-system sales revenues and associated costs in a FAC in the general rate proceeding that establishes, continues or modifies the FAC; if the commission must implement a FAC rule, one of the most fair ways to treat these fuel and purchased power costs is on an even-handed 50/50 basis. Fifty percent (50%) of these costs can be imbedded in base rates during a rate case (where one hundred percent (100%) of expected costs are now recognized), while fifty percent (50%) of such costs can be recognized through an ongoing FAC surcharge.

Industrial users also favor retention of a portion in base rates, accommodating a sharing by the utility and ratepayers of a significant portion of the cost and risk, thereby aligning the utility interest with the interests of customers in low and stable rates. An important consequence of interest alignment is that less staff time will be used in after-the-fact reviews. If well designed, and coupled with robust surveillance, the system could be virtually self-policing. Rates will be lower in the first place, and administrative efficiency will be enhanced both for staff and the utilities.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds that a clear statement that it may apportion fuel costs between base rates and a RAM is appropriate, as more fully set forth below. The commission will not establish a fixed level of apportionment, as the inherent differences in the operation of the utilities, particularly the difference in their fuel mixes for base-load generation would render a fixed amount unreasonable in some instances. The commission believes such authority is inherent in SB 179, but will add the language to clarify that it has such authority.

COMMENT: The final mitigation strategy discussed is the imposition of a cap on the amount that may be recovered through a RAM. Such a mechanism is especially important to the large, industrial users. Noranda asserts that a rate cap offers a simple approach that will limit rate volatility. Two (2) types of rate caps have been discussed. First, there is a "hard" cap that establishes a finite "not to exceed" limit. Any excess over the level of the cap is simply lost to the utility and may not be recovered. Second, a "soft" cap, really a deferral mechanism, smoothes a "spike" increase over a longer period of time. A soft cap permits the utility to defer costs above the cap, spreading them to a later period while accruing carrying charges. Noranda recommends a "soft" cap to be applied on the same percentage basis to all customers with any allowed fuel cost amounts in excess of the cap to be deferred for later collection. Appropriate interest provisions will protect the utility. Historically, the commission has used a phase-in of large rate increases. These rate phase-ins (a series of "rate caps") mitigate extraordinary increases and any disruptive rate volatility. For large industrial users, a sharp or extraordinary rate increase might be so severe as to result in a shutdown. The nature of Noranda's operations are such that, were it to shut down its smelter, the capital costs associated with resuming production could be prohibitive. Noranda's suggestion is that the final rule authorize a party to propose a rate volatility mitigation mechanism in a rate case in which a FAC is being considered. That will permit the issue to be addressed in a manner that can accommodate the size differences between utilities. In this case, one (1) size does not fit all.

While the MIEC does not find much value in a rate cap, it recognizes that some customers do. The commission may want to have the latitude to cap the level of recoveries in order to reduce rate volatility and to moderate rate impact on customers.

BioKyowa agrees the option of a “soft” cap should be added to the rule.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds it reasonable to allow a party to the general rate proceeding in which a RAM is considered to propose a “soft” rate cap, in sufficient detail to allow a meaningful discussion of such a cap and the terms thereof. The commission will add language to (2)(H) as fully set forth below.

COMMENT: Virtually all industry commenters, both utilities and end users, assert the importance of recognition of line losses. This is simply in recognition of the fact that the physics of the electric system mean that line losses do differ at different voltage levels. At present, the rule uses the word “may.” The commenters assert that “may” should be changed to “shall.” As commenters explain, each transformer and all of the transmission and distribution lines consume some portion of the electrical energy in order to perform their respective functions. The electricity consumed in the transformations up and down among the various voltage levels and in the movement of the electricity over the transmission and distribution lines is termed “losses.” In a technical sense, the energy is not “lost,” but rather is a necessary component of and is consumed in the transportation/transmission process from the many generators to the many loads. It may be dissipated as radiant heat energy, overcoming the resistance and impedance of the transmission wires and the coils in the transformer. It is only “lost” in the sense that a portion of the energy generated is necessarily consumed by a utility’s electrical system in the process of transformation, transmission and distribution, but it is, therefore not available for service to customers. These are physical principles and are not optional.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds that the mandatory recognition of line losses shall be recognized in the establishment of a RAM as they are in setting base rates. Therefore “may” in (9) is changed to “shall.”

COMMENT: Some commenters believe these rules must be written so that the utility continues to have its own financial interests at stake, in order to ensure some level of prudence in utility practices with a RAM and that these incentives should be structured to align the interest of shareholders and ratepayers. Some commenters believe the proposed rules go beyond the strict construction of section 386.266.1 and allow the commission to impose a broad array of incentive and performance based programs.

Staff agrees that the rules that implement this portion of SB 179 should include provisions for incentive and performance based programs. Section (11), consistent with section 386.266, provides that the commission may implement incentive mechanisms and performance based programs to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the electric utility’s fuel and purchased power procurement activities. Proposed (11)(B) specifies important objectives and criteria for establishment of incentive plans such as “aligning the interests of the electric utility’s customers and shareholders” and “the overall anticipated benefits of the electric utility’s customers from the incentive or performance based program shall exceed the anticipated costs of the mechanism or program to the electric utility’s customers.”

AmerenUE does not object to (11), except that the words “or discontinuation” should be deleted, as RAM incentive plans are not contemplated when the RAM is being discontinued. In addition, references to “performance based programs” relating to a RAM are misplaced. The issues addressed in (11) are “incentives to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of fuel and purchased power procurement activities,” section 386.266.1, RSMo. Those are the kinds of incentives that relate to RAMs. The only mention of “performance based programs” in SB 179 appears elsewhere in SB 179 in a separate, stand-alone provision pertaining to incentive or performance based regulation generally, not incentives related to fuel and purchased power procurement, or RAMs respecting fuel and purchased power procurement.

Other commenters support the inclusion of (11) and are especially supportive that the stated concept of alignment of interest between utility and ratepayer should be preserved and enhanced. Many comments about incentives have been discussed in the volatility mitigation section concerning flexibility to determine what percentage of fuel and purchased power cost are to be recovered in base rates and what percentage could be recovered in a RAM, because that financially connects obtaining fuel and purchased power at a lower cost to earning a higher return. However, commenters generally were not supportive of limiting, at this time, the kinds of incentive mechanisms that could be used or restraining the PSC staff or any party from proposing any incentive plan that would maintain the alignment of financial interests between the utility and ratepayers. Industrial users recommended strengthening the provisions to enhance the likelihood of symmetrical sharing incentive provisions.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds that the provisions for incentive mechanisms are sufficiently broad to encompass a wide range of programs, that the interests of both utilities and ratepayers are sufficiently safeguarded and that the rule does not exceed the scope of the authority for such programs in the statute. Therefore, no change will be made, except the grammatical change removing “or discontinuance.”

COMMENT: The industrial users recommend that (11)(B) be clarified to allow symmetrical cost sharing in incentive mechanisms or performance based programs, as the present language requires the anticipated benefits to the utility’s customers from the incentive or performance based program to exceed the anticipated costs of the mechanisms or programs to the utility’s customers. The staff concurred in this comment, asserting that equal sharing was reasonable.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds that it is reasonable that the benefits of such programs may either be equal or less than their costs. The commission will clarify the language in (11)(B) as set forth below.

COMMENT: The attorney general asserts that the definition of fuel and purchased power costs as “prudently incurred and used fuel and purchased power costs, including transportation costs” in (1)(B) is too broad and could allow increased fuel costs caused by inappropriate or negligent acts or omissions of the electric utility to be included in the RAM, and that the single standard of “prudence” would not preclude such inclusion. The attorney general recommends the following inclusion “Any and all increased fuel and purchased power costs caused by an electric utility’s failure to appropriately operate its generating facilities shall not be included in any rate adjustment mechanism authorized by Section 386.266.” The attorney general suggests similar changes where the phrase “prudently incurred costs” appears.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission agrees that the prudence standard alone is insufficient and that increased costs resulting from negligent or wrongful acts should not be included in a RAM, as set forth below. The commission believes the single addition of language in (1)(B) will be sufficient.

COMMENT: Staff would correct (4)(A), second sentence, as the current language would appear to require two (2) filings where the intent was that only one filing is mandatory and up to three (3) more are permitted.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The staff’s point is taken and the change will be made.

COMMENT: Almost universally, the ratepayer commenters opposed the transitional provisions set out in (16), which provided “If the electric utility files a general rate proceeding thirty (30) days or more after the commission issues a notice of proposed rulemaking respecting initial RAM rules, the provisions of this section shall apply. . . .” This proposed section of the rule states that even though the rule is only proposed, any electric utility that files a general rate proceeding

thirty (30) days or more after the commission issued its notice of proposed rulemaking in this matter must follow the proposed requirements of section (16).

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: Without delving deeply into the comments against this section of the rule, the commission agrees that it is questionable whether such transitional provisions are permissible under Missouri's rulemaking provisions and agrees that there is little practical advantage to having such transitional rules in place. Therefore (16) will be deleted in its entirety.

COMMENT: The attorney general recommends that the phrase "initiated by the file and suspend method" be inserted into the definition of general rate proceeding.

RESPONSE: While the attorney general is correct about the technical description of the ways to initiate a general rate proceeding, the insertion of the language is not necessary to clarify in what sort of proceeding a RAM may be sought. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: Some commenters believe these rules should not include a requirement that the rules be reviewed in the future. The proposed rules include a December 31, 2010, review requirement that does not require a new rulemaking, but only requires that the rules be reviewed for effectiveness. PSC staff believes this as a reasonable requirement, given their content and complexity.

RESPONSE: In light of the fact that these rules are highly complex, establish an entirely new procedure and are likely to contain provisions that will need to be altered, added or deleted, the commission finds it appropriate to leave in the date certain by which the rules will be reviewed. Therefore, no change will be made to the rule.

COMMENT: In section (8), which requires customer bills to identify the RAM, the attorney general recommends that if the electric utility is operating under an incentive RAM, the electric utility shall also separately identify the incentive portion of the RAM on the customer's bill. This proposal will allow the consumer to understand what portion of the surcharge is for fuel and purchased power and what portion of the surcharge is going to be returned to the electric utility as profit.

RESPONSE: The commission finds this suggestion would be misleading to consumers. Fuel and purchased power costs that are passed through in a surcharge will only reflect expenses of the utility. If off-system sales are passed through as part of a RAM, the proposed rule states that benefits to consumers must equal or exceed benefits to the utilities.

COMMENT: The attorney general notes that (2)(E) refers to "an alternative base rate recovery mechanism." Nowhere in the proposed rule is the term defined and the attorney general does not know what the commission means when it uses that term.

RESPONSE: The attorney general is correct; however, that phrase was included in the deletion of an entire sentence, so the concern is rendered moot.

COMMENT: Several commenters noted that the proposed rule appears to give the electric utility unilateral veto power over the commission's determination as to what RAM is appropriate for use by the electric utility. The proposed rule provides in pertinent part: "... if the commission modifies the electric utility's RAM in a manner unacceptable to the electric utility, the utility may withdraw its request for a RAM and the components that would have been treated in the RAM will be included in base rate recovery mechanism if the commission authorizes the utility to do so."

The attorney general asserts that this provision in the proposed rule will cause both practical and legal problems for the commission. If this section is not deleted, the staff, public counsel and other interveners will be required to file both a case with respect to the electric utility's proposed RAM and a case for placing the components that

would have been included in the proposed RAM in the "base rate recovery" mechanism, whatever that mechanism may be. This will result in unneeded duplication of work and unnecessary complication of general rate case proceedings.

The PSC staff notes that the language permits a utility to withdraw its rate adjustment mechanism, if it chooses to do so. AmerenUE asserts that the electric utilities need to protect themselves from a RAM the commission might adopt the first time for an electric utility. The staff believes that AmerenUE's concern about an unreasonable RAM, which is the basis for AmerenUE's belief that the electric utilities require a veto power, is not well taken. The PSC staff offers the following compromise: to change proposed rule language so that utilities can request a rate adjustment mechanism or base rate recovery in establishment of a RAM but can only choose to receive recovery in base rates versus recovery through a RAM if the commission authorizes the utility to select this option in its order.

Multiple industrial commenters question the purpose of parties proposing alternatives to the commission through experts, exhibits and other evidence of record if the commission decision can simply be set aside by the utility. They believe that the commission is empowered by the legislature to regulate public utilities in this state and to make decisions, with the force of law (provided they are lawful and supported by competent and substantial evidence on the whole record) as to what constitutes reasonable terms and conditions for the offering of public utility services. SB 179 did not repeal public utility law in this state. Indeed, SB 179 states that "Chapter 386, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto one new section. . . ." Section 10 of SB 179 states: "Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as affecting any existing adjustment mechanism, rate schedule, tariff, incentive plan, or other ratemaking mechanism currently approved and in effect." Moreover, Section 5 of SB 179 provides: "Once such an adjustment mechanism is approved by the commission under this section it shall remain in effect until such time as the commission authorizes the modification, extension, or discontinuance of the mechanism in a general rate case or complaint proceeding." The proposed rule provision directly contradicts the provisions of SB 179 and must therefore not be retained.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The commission finds that the veto provision would create an undue burden on the rate case process and appears to be inconsistent with both SB 179 and the remainder of Chapter 386. Therefore, it will be deleted.

COMMENT: AmerenUE notes that (7)(B)2. purports to award interest at the utility's short-term borrowing rate plus one percent (1%). AmerenUE further asserts that this is unlawful as SB 179 specifically provides that any sums refunded under a RAM are to include interest at the utility's short-term borrowing rate—not more, not less. The commission has no authority, absent specific statutory authority, to require monetary relief and consequently has no authority to require a higher rate of interest than specified by SB 179.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: Refunds under a RAM shall include interest at the utility's short-term borrowing rate, as more fully set forth below.

COMMENT: The industrial users, particularly Noranda, seek to have included in a final rule rate design language that clarifies that the RAM will be designed so that the allocation among the different classes of customers reflects an allocation method or methods for costs based on the principle of cost causation and shall not be designed in a manner that will allocate costs or revenues among customers or customer classes in a manner that is inconsistent with the principle of cost causation. Moreover, some of the costs for purchased power may well include a demand component. As such it may become necessary to develop a rate design that separately addresses demand and energy charges. In the absence of an appropriate allocation of any demand related costs, the remedy must be to exclude the demand-related costs from recovery as a part of any fuel rate adjustment mechanism.

RESPONSE: At the present time the commission cannot guarantee that rates will be designed in alignment with the goals of cost causation. While the commission always keeps that goal in mind as it sets rates, it cannot overcome the commission's overarching duty to set just and reasonable rates for all classes of consumers. A slavish devotion to one method of rate design will not help the commission do its duty to all classes of ratepayers. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: Several commenters raised the concern that the existence of a RAM could allow utilities to earn a return above the commission-authorized rate of return. BioKyowa suggested that language be added to provide for adjustments when RAMs cause the utility to earn above its authorized return on equity. If the commission finds it likely that the RAM may allow the utility to overearn it may include in the fuel adjustment clause a mechanism designed to periodically examine the utility's earnings (on a regulatory basis), and appropriately limit the collection of charges under the RAM. The attorney general agrees that the legislature did not intend that the adjustment clauses authorized by section 386.266 would allow an electric utility to earn in excess of its authorized return. AARP also expressed concern about the very real possibility of overearning. A FAC mechanism is a single-issue surcharge, and could allow rate increases even when overall costs are dropping. AARP urges the commission to revise the rules to include meaningful consumer protections that are consistent with the comments of the various consumer stakeholders before a proposed rule is sent to the secretary of state's office. MIEC also raises concerns that absent some mechanism for adjusting rates, there is a strong potential that utilities will over-earn and that rates will be too high. Section 386.266 requires that an adjustment mechanism be "reasonably designed to provide the utility with a sufficient opportunity to earn a fair return on equity." The commission's statutory obligation pursuant to 393.130, RSMo is to establish just and reasonable rates. Rates that exceed the return on equity established by the commission are not just and reasonable. Consistent with other statutes governing the commission, section 386.266 requires that the adjustment allow the utility a sufficient opportunity to achieve a fair, not excessive, return on equity. To address this situation and to comply with subsection 4(1) of 386.266 and 393.130, MIEC proposes to add the following language to the fuel and purchased power adjustment rule: In establishing, continuing or modifying the FAC, the commission shall consider whether the presence of the FAC is likely to allow the utility to earn in excess of its authorized return on equity. If the commission finds this to be the case, it may include in the fuel adjustment clause a mechanism designed to periodically examine the utility's earnings (on a regulatory basis), and appropriately limit the collection of charges under the FAC to the extent necessary to prevent the utility from earning in excess of its authorized return on equity as a result of revenues received through the FAC. The PSC staff is of the opinion that the safeguards present in the rule, in conjunction with its general review authority, will be sufficient to guard against overearnings. PSC staff notes that the RAM relies on historical, not projected costs and requires a utility using a RAM to come in for a rate case at least every four (4) years. That requirement does not now exist, permitting utilities whose costs are declining to overearn for years under present rate-of-return regulation. The PSC staff is of the opinion that sufficient safeguards exist to prevent significant overearning.

RESPONSE: The commission notes that the rule includes the following: "(13) Nothing in this rule shall preclude a complaint case from being filed, as provided by law, on the grounds that a utility is earning more than a fair return on equity, nor shall an electric utility be permitted to use the existences of its RAM as a defense to a complaint case based upon an allegation that it is earning more than a fair return on equity. If a complaint is filed on the grounds that a utility is earning more than a fair return on equity, the commission shall issue a procedural schedule that includes a clear delineation of the case timeline no later than sixty (60) days from the date the complaint is filed." The commission finds that the safeguards established in the rule appear to be sufficient at this time. Therefore, no change

will be made. As we have previously noted, we will watch carefully to determine whether additional safeguards need to be included in the rule.

COMMENT: The attorney general asserts that there is an apparent conflict between (11)(C) and (13) of the proposed rule. What will the commission do if as a result of an incentive RAM mechanism an electric utility is earning more than a fair rate of return? This is simply one (1) more example of how Senate Bill 179 and these proposed rules further tilt the playing field in favor of the electric utility. On the other hand, AmerenUE believes the complaint process set out in the rule is an unreasonable balance in favor of the complainant. It asserts that the commission should not arbitrarily dictate the time within which it must adopt an appropriate schedule in an overearnings complaint case. The complainant is not required to file the minimum filing requirements imposed on an electric utility that desires to initiate a general rate increase case. The complainant may not have filed a useable cost of service or class cost of service study, and the complainant may not have filed testimony supporting the complaint. Other technical problems concerning data, test years and other matters may be at issue. It is therefore not only impractical, but also inappropriate to fix, by rule, an artificial "deadline" by which the commission must set a procedural schedule. The commission should not tie its own hands by adopting a rule of general applicability without considering the individual circumstances that may exist in an individual complaint case alleging overearnings by a utility.

The PSC staff asserts that (13) clearly protects the rights of parties to file a complaint case on the grounds that a utility is earning more than a fair or reasonable return. The rule requires that if such a complaint is filed, the commission will issue a procedural schedule that includes a clear delineation of the case timeline no later than sixty (60) days from the date the complaint is filed. In addition to these provisions, staff notes that these rules include provisions that limit the time a rate adjustment mechanism can be in place without another rate proceeding, require annual true-ups, require prudence audits, require extensive monthly and quarterly reporting, include significant data sharing with other parties, only allow recovery of actually incurred costs versus projected or forecasted costs, and provide for commission-ordered incentive or performance-based programs designed to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the electric utility's fuel and purchased power procurement activities. In summary, staff believes that these rules provide for sufficient opportunities for the parties to develop reasonable rate adjustment mechanisms, monitor the performance of these mechanisms and revise these mechanisms if necessary.

RESPONSE: As to the attorney general's assertions, it is clear to the commission that (13) takes precedence over (11)(C). Further, it is not unreasonable, as AmerenUE asserts, to expect that a complainant in this new procedure, wherein parties have access to surveillance reports and other documents, will file a well-founded and well-documented complaint that could be expeditiously heard. Therefore, no change will be made.

COMMENT: The attorney general is convinced that the prudence review and surveillance monitoring established in the rule are insufficient. The attorney general believes that the commission should articulate some prudence standard in its proposed rule. The attorney general also asserts that (11)(C) binds the commission to a certain decision even though circumstances can change over time. Noranda asserts that the provisions of the proposed rule regarding surveillance appear to be adequate and should not be diluted or weakened. Ideally, Noranda would prefer that surveillance be sufficiently specific to enable an interested party to readily identify any inappropriate fuel costs and excess earnings. While the proposed surveillance provisions may fall short of this ideal, Noranda is satisfied that the proposed surveillance provisions are reasonable so long as they are not weakened by additional modifications.

RESPONSE: As noted above, the PSC staff is satisfied that the prudence reviews and surveillance procedures are adequate. Moreover,

as we have stated above, we find that the ability to file a complaint in (13) supersedes (11)(C). Therefore, no changes will be made.

COMMENT: Commenters assert that minimum equipment performance standards are needed to encourage efficient operations and maintenance and avoid the automatic pass-through of extraordinary insured or controllable costs (such costs are not caused by fuel price changes in any event). The PSC staff agrees that equipment performance standards should be a part of these rules and has included in the proposed rules requirements to develop generating unit efficiency testing and monitoring procedures. Staff will, as a result of receiving this data, have the ability to monitor each electric utility's power plants in terms of their capability to efficiently convert fuel to electricity. Any observed reductions over time may be an indication of the utility's need to implement programs to improve efficiency. Staff views this as a very important and necessary detail since the efficiency of each electric utility's power plants directly relates to each electric utility's fuel and purchased power costs.

RESPONSE: The commission finds the comment and the staff's resolution to be reasonable, requiring no further action.

COMMENT: Some commenters believe these rules should, and others believe these rules should not, include a requirement that the utility have an approved Chapter 22 resource plan in place prior to approval of any rate adjustment mechanism. The PSC staff believes that these rules should include requirements to report (i) on all supply- and demand-side resources, (ii) the dispatch of supply-side resources, (iii) the efficiency of supply-side resources and (iv) information showing the utility has a functioning resource planning process, important objectives of which are to minimize overall delivered energy costs and provide reliable service. These concerns prompted the drafting of proposed rule 4 CSR 240-3.161(2)(O)-(Q) and (3)(P)-(R). While staff believes the idea of having an "approved" resource plan as a prerequisite to having a rate adjustment mechanism may have some merit, staff does not believe this to be reasonable as the resource planning rules do not contemplate "approval" for these purposes, resource planning is not necessarily tied to current fuel and purchased power procurement prudence, and the resource planning rules will likely be changed as a result of upcoming rule-making efforts. Also, staff believes the information being requested in the current proposed rules, along with additional discovery if needed, will provide parties with sufficient information to argue that a utility does not have an adequate planning process in place, if the utility does not.

RESPONSE: The commission finds the requirement for resource planning information in the Chapter 3 rules to be sufficient at present. Therefore no change will be made.

COMMENT: In its comments, the attorney general suggests a RAM Threshold Test: "Prior to gaining the ability to utilize any of the RAM mechanisms authorized by Section 386.266 the electric utility shall be required to demonstrate to the Commission and the Commission must find after hearing that without the ability to use the RAM mechanisms authorized by Section 386.266 the electric utility would be unable to have an opportunity to achieve its Commission authorized rate of return." Section 386.266(4)(l) notes that any RAM authorized by the commission must be "reasonably designed to provide the utility with a sufficient opportunity to earn a fair return on equity." If an electric utility already has a sufficient opportunity to earn a fair return on equity, it does not need a RAM. AmerenUE counters that SB 179 does not contemplate, and in fact prohibits, an earnings test. An earnings test means the utility would effectively never be able to utilize a RAM when fuel costs are rising, unless the utility established, up to four (4) times per year, that it is "under-earning." Implementation would require a full-blown rate review for each adjustment to the RAM. It would not allow the "periodic rate adjustments, outside of general rate proceedings, to reflect increases and decreases in prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs" contemplated by SB 179.

RESPONSE: The commission finds that an earnings threshold for eligibility to use a RAM is contrary to the intent of the legislature,

as articulated in SB 179. Therefore, no such eligibility criteria will be included in the rule.

COMMENT: AmerenUE notes that only an electric utility may "make an application to the commission" for a RAM, section 386.266.1, RSMo. The rules should be clarified, consistent with the statute, to provide that other parties to the general rate proceeding where a RAM is established or is to be continued can propose alternatives, but only if the electric utility proposes to establish or continue the RAM in the first place. (2)(F) and (3)(A) should be changed to clarify that the RAM and each periodic adjustment is to be based upon historical fuel and purchased power costs. The PSC staff believes that the current provisions of section 386.266 and these rules allow only electric utilities to propose establishment of a RAM. After the electric utility has a RAM in place, future rate proceeding filings to extend, modify or discontinue the rate adjustment mechanism will be subject to alternative proposals of other parties and the commission's power to approve, modify or reject any of these proposals.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: The rule is clarified that only an electric utility may seek a RAM, and that periodic adjustments to a RAM are based on historical costs, as more fully set forth below.

4 CSR 240-20.090 Electric Utility Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Mechanisms

(1) Definitions. As used in this rule, the following terms mean as follows:

(B) Fuel and purchased power costs means prudently incurred and used fuel and purchased power costs, including transportation costs. Prudently incurred costs do not include any increased costs resulting from negligent or wrongful acts or omissions by the utility. If not inconsistent with a commission approved incentive plan, fuel and purchased power costs also include prudently incurred actual costs of net cash payments or receipts associated with hedging instruments tied to specific volumes of fuel and associated transportation costs.

1. If off-system sales revenues are not reflected in the rate adjustment mechanism (RAM), fuel and purchased power costs only reflect the prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs necessary to serve the electric utility's Missouri retail customers.

2. If off-system sales revenues are reflected in the RAM, fuel and purchased power costs reflect both:

A. The prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs necessary to serve the electric utility's Missouri retail customers; and

B. The prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs associated with the electric utility's off-system sales;

(2) Applications to Establish, Continue or Modify a RAM. Pursuant to the provisions of this rule, 4 CSR 240-2.060 and section 386.266, RSMo, only an electric utility in a general rate proceeding may file an application with the commission to establish, continue or modify a RAM by filing tariff schedules. Any party in a general rate proceeding in which a RAM is effective or proposed may seek to continue, modify or oppose the RAM. The commission shall approve, modify or reject such applications to establish a RAM only after providing the opportunity for a full hearing in a general rate proceeding. The commission shall consider all relevant factors that may affect the costs or overall rates and charges of the petitioning electric utility.

(C) In determining which cost components to include in a RAM, the commission will consider, but is not limited to only considering, the magnitude of the costs, the ability of the utility to manage the costs, the volatility of the cost component and the incentive provided to the utility as a result of the inclusion or exclusion of the cost component. The commission may, in its discretion, determine what portion of prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs may be recovered in a RAM and what portion shall be recovered in base rates.

(E) Any party to the general rate proceeding may oppose the establishment, continuation or modification of a RAM and/or may propose alternative RAMs for the commission's consideration including

but not limited to modifications to the electric utility's proposed RAM.

(F) The RAM and periodic adjustments thereto shall be based on historical fuel and purchased power costs.

(H) Any party to the general rate proceeding may propose a cap on the change in the FAC, reasonably designed to mitigate volatility in rates, provided it proposes a method for the utility to recover all of the costs it would be entitled to recover in the FAC, together with interest thereon.

(3) Application for Discontinuation of a RAM. The commission shall allow or require the rate schedules that define and implement a RAM to be discontinued and withdrawn only after providing the opportunity for a full hearing in a general rate proceeding. The commission shall consider all relevant factors that affect the cost or overall rates and charges of the petitioning electric utility.

(A) Any party to the general rate proceeding may oppose the discontinuation of a RAM on the grounds that the utility is opportunistically discontinuing the RAM due to declining fuel or purchased power costs and/or increasing off-system sales revenues. If the commission finds that the utility is opportunistically seeking to discontinue the RAM for any of these reasons, the commission shall not allow the RAM to be discontinued, and shall order its continuation or modification. To continue or modify the RAM under such circumstances, the commission must find that it provides the electric utility with a sufficient opportunity to earn a fair rate of return on equity and the rate schedules filed to implement the RAM must conform to the RAM approved by the commission. Any RAM and periodic adjustments thereto shall be based on historical fuel and purchased power costs.

(4) Periodic Adjustments of FACs. If an electric utility files proposed rate schedules to adjust its FAC rates between general rate proceedings, the staff shall examine and analyze the information filed by the electric utility in accordance with 4 CSR 240-3.161 and additional information obtained through discovery, if any, to determine if the proposed adjustment to the FAC is in accordance with the provisions of this rule, section 386.266, RSMo and the FAC mechanism established in the most recent general rate proceeding. The staff shall submit a recommendation regarding its examination and analysis to the commission not later than thirty (30) days after the electric utility files its tariff schedules to adjust its FAC rates. If the FAC rate adjustment is in accordance with the provisions of this rule, section 386.266, RSMo, and the FAC mechanism established in the most recent general rate proceeding, the commission shall either issue an interim rate adjustment order approving the tariff schedules and the FAC rate adjustments within sixty (60) days of the electric utility's filing or, if no such order is issued, the tariff schedules and the FAC rate adjustments shall take effect sixty (60) days after the tariff schedules were filed. If the FAC rate adjustment is not in accordance with the provisions of this rule, section 386.266, RSMo, or the FAC mechanism established in the most recent rate proceeding, the commission shall reject the proposed rate schedules within sixty (60) days of the electric utility's filing and may instead order implementation of an appropriate interim rate schedule(s).

(A) An electric utility with a FAC shall file one (1) mandatory adjustment to its FAC in each true-up year coinciding with the true-up of its FAC. It may also file up to three (3) additional adjustments to its FAC within a true-up year with the timing and number of such additional filings to be determined in the general rate proceeding establishing the FAC and in general rate proceedings thereafter.

(5) True-Ups of RAMs. An electric utility that files for a RAM shall include in its tariff schedules and application, if filed in addition to tariff schedules, provision for true-ups on at least an annual basis which shall accurately and appropriately remedy any over-collection or under-collection through subsequent rate adjustments or refunds.

(D) The staff shall examine and analyze the information filed by the electric utility pursuant to 4 CSR 240-3.161 and additional information obtained through discovery, to determine whether the true-up

is in accordance with the provisions of this rule, section 386.266, RSMo and the RAM established in the electric utility's most recent general rate proceeding. The staff shall submit a recommendation regarding its examination and analysis to the commission not later than thirty (30) days after the electric utility files its tariff schedules for a true-up. The commission shall either issue an order deciding the true-up within sixty (60) days of the electric utility's filing, suspend the timeline of the true-up in order to receive additional evidence and hold a hearing if needed or, if no such order is issued, the tariff schedules and the FAC rate adjustments shall take effect by operation of law sixty (60) days after the utility's filing.

1. If the staff, OPC or other party which receives, pursuant to a protective order, the information that the electric utility is required to submit in 4 CSR 240-3.161 and as ordered by the commission in a previous proceeding, believes the information that is required to be submitted pursuant to 4 CSR 240-3.161 and the commission order establishing the RAM has not been submitted or is insufficient to make a recommendation regarding the electric utility's true-up filing, it shall notify the electric utility within ten (10) days of the electric utility's filing and identify the information required. The electric utility shall supply the information identified by the party, or shall notify the party that it believes the information provided was responsive to the requirements, within ten (10) days of the request. If the electric utility does not timely supply the information, the party asserting the failure to provide the required information must timely file a motion to compel with the commission. While the commission is considering the motion to compel the processing timeline for the adjustment to the FAC rates shall be suspended. If the commission then issues an order requiring the information to be provided, the time necessary for the information to be provided shall further extend the processing timeline. For good cause shown the commission may further suspend this timeline.

2. If the party requesting the information can demonstrate to the commission that the adjustment shall result in a reduction in the FAC rates, the processing timeline shall continue with the best information available. When the electric utility provides the necessary information, the RAM shall be adjusted again, if necessary, to reflect the additional information provided by the electric utility.

(7) Prudence Reviews Respecting RAMs. A prudence review of the costs subject to the RAM shall be conducted no less frequently than at eighteen (18)-month intervals.

(B) The staff shall submit a recommendation regarding its examination and analysis to the commission not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the staff initiates its prudence audit. The timing and frequency of prudence audits for each RAM shall be established in the general rate proceeding in which the RAM is established. The staff shall file notice within ten (10) days of starting its prudence audit. The commission shall issue an order not later than two hundred ten (210) days after the staff commences its prudence audit if no party to the proceeding in which the prudence audit is occurring files, within one hundred ninety (190) days of the staff's commencement of its prudence audit, a request for a hearing.

1. If the staff, OPC or other party auditing the RAM believes that insufficient information has been supplied to make a recommendation regarding the prudence of the electric utility's RAM, it may utilize discovery to obtain the information it seeks. If the electric utility does not timely supply the information, the party asserting the failure to provide the required information must timely file a motion to compel with the commission. While the commission is considering the motion to compel the processing timeline shall be suspended. If the commission then issues an order requiring the information to be provided, the time necessary for the information to be provided shall further extend the processing timeline. For good cause shown the commission may further suspend this timeline.

2. If the timeline is extended due to an electric utility's failure to timely provide sufficient responses to discovery and a refund is due to the customers, the electric utility shall refund all imprudently incurred costs plus interest at the electric utility's short-term borrowing rate.

(9) Rate Design of the RAM. The design of the RAM rates shall reflect differences in losses incurred in the delivery of electricity at different voltage levels for the electric utility's different rate classes. Therefore, the electric utility shall conduct a Missouri jurisdictional system loss study within twenty-four (24) months prior to the general rate proceeding in which it requests its initial RAM. The electric utility shall conduct a Missouri jurisdictional loss study no less often than every four (4) years thereafter, on a schedule that permits the study to be used in the general rate proceeding necessary for the electric utility to continue to utilize a RAM.

(11) Incentive Mechanism or Performance-Based Program. During a general rate proceeding in which an electric utility has proposed establishment or modification of a RAM, or in which a RAM may be allowed to continue in effect, any party may propose for the commission's consideration incentive mechanisms or performance-based programs to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the electric utility's fuel and purchased power procurement activities.

(B) Any incentive mechanism or performance-based program shall be structured to align the interests of the electric utility's customers and shareholders. The anticipated benefits to the electric utility's customers from the incentive or performance-based program shall equal or exceed the anticipated costs of the mechanism or program to the electric utility's customers. For this purpose, the cost of an incentive mechanism or performance-based program shall include any increase in expense or reduction in revenue credit that increases rates to customers in any time period above what they would be without the incentive mechanism or performance-based program.

**Title 5—DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION
Division 30—Division of Administrative and Financial
Services
Chapter 261—School Transportation**

ORDER OF RULEMAKING

By the authority vested in the State Board of Education under section 304.060, RSMo 2000, the board amends a rule as follows:

**5 CSR 30-261.025 Minimum Requirements for School Bus
Chassis and Body is amended.**

A notice of proposed rulemaking containing the text of the proposed amendment was published in the *Missouri Register* on July 3, 2006 (31 MoReg 984-986). Changes have been made in the text of the 2007 *Missouri Minimum Standards for School Buses* which is incorporated by reference. No changes have been made in the text of the proposed amendment, so it is not reprinted here. This proposed amendment becomes effective thirty (30) days after publication in the *Code of State Regulations*.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: The State Board of Education received comments from two (2) directors of transportation and one (1) department employee on the proposed amendment.

COMMENT: Both sets of comments opposed the high back seats and barriers standard, stating daily operational problems for the bus driver to include students standing and kneeling in order to communicate with friends, and more opportunity for vandalism, bullying and instances of objects being thrown out of windows due to a decrease in the bus driver's line of vision.

RESPONSE: The State Board of Education has considered this comment and has decided to make no change in the amendment based on the recommendation of the Minimum Standards for School Buses Technical Advisory Committee.

COMMENT: Both sets of comments opposed the additional stop arm stating the second stop arm located on the rear of the bus will not prevent accidents and recommending instead rear-mounted warn-

ing systems which would flash directly in the line of vision of motorists following the bus.

RESPONSE: The State Board of Education has considered this comment and has decided to make no change in the amendment based on the recommendation of the Minimum Standards for School Buses Technical Advisory Committee.

COMMENT: Both sets of comments opposed the front and rear tow hooks being included in the 2007 Minimum Standards. Front and rear tow hooks are fairly standard throughout the state and most large buses are being towed from the rear so the tow companies don't have to disconnect the drive shafts. Tow hooks offer no increased "safety" for students on board the bus.

RESPONSE: The State Board of Education has considered this comment and has decided to make no change in the amendment based on the recommendation of the Minimum Standards for School Buses Technical Advisory Committee.

COMMENT: Both sets of comments opposed the transmission interlock standard based on cost and availability. The transmission interlock is not available as an option from the school bus manufacturers as of this date. Installation of the transmission interlock will add to the cost of the bus with no appreciable increase in safety, but an increase in the cost of maintenance.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: Pursuant to a vote of the Missouri Minimum Standards Technical Advisory Committee the decision was made to withdraw the proposed change to the transmission interlock that would have mandated the transmission interlock system rather than having it as optional equipment. The transmission interlock is currently not readily available as an option on large school buses so the cost is higher than the committee would like it to be for school buses. The State Board of Education carefully reviewed the comments and has made changes in the 2007 *Missouri Minimum Standards for School Buses*, which is incorporated by reference.

COMMENT: One comment was received regarding side skirts extended. Proponents of this change say that the purpose of extending the side skirts is to reduce the chance of a child crawling or being knocked under a bus and being run over by the rear tires. In reality, those children who are run over by their own school bus too often are run over by the front wheels, not the back wheels. The change will not make buses safer, but will only serve to increase maintenance and repair costs.

RESPONSE: The State Board of Education has considered this comment and has decided to make no change in the amendment based on the recommendation of the Minimum Standards for School Buses Technical Advisory Committee.

COMMENT: Language pertaining to the stop arm signal was inadvertently left out of the 2007 *Missouri Minimum Standards for School Buses*, which is incorporated by reference.

RESPONSE AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGE: Per the Missouri Minimum Standards Technical Advisory Committee's request, the language pertaining to the Stop Arm Signal has been included in the 2007 *Missouri Minimum Standards for School Buses*, which is incorporated by reference.

**Title 7—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Division 10—Missouri Highways and Transportation
Commission
Chapter 1—Organization; General Provisions**

ORDER OF RULEMAKING

By the authority vested in the Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission under section 536.023, RSMo Supp. 2005, the commission amends a rule as follows:

7 CSR 10-1.010 Description, Organization and Information
is amended.

A notice of proposed rulemaking containing the text of the proposed amendment was published in the *Missouri Register* on July 17, 2006 (31 MoReg 1083–1085). No changes have been made in the text of the proposed amendment, so it is not reprinted here. This proposed amendment becomes effective thirty (30) days after publication in the *Code of State Regulations*.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: No comments were received.

Title 15—ELECTED OFFICIALS
Division 40—State Auditor
Chapter 3—Rules Applying to Political Subdivisions

ORDER OF RULEMAKING

By the authority vested in the State Auditor under section 105.145, RSMo 2000, the auditor amends a rule as follows:

15 CSR 40-3.030 Annual Financial Reports of Political
Subdivisions **is amended.**

A notice of proposed rulemaking containing the text of the proposed amendment was published in the *Missouri Register* on August 1, 2006 (31 MoReg 1166). No changes have been made in the text of the proposed amendment, so it is not reprinted here. This proposed amendment becomes effective thirty (30) days after publication in the *Code of State Regulations*.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: No public hearing was held. No comments were received during the comment period.

Title 16—RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
Division 50—The County Employees' Retirement Fund
Chapter 20—County Employees' Deferred Compensation Plan

ORDER OF RULEMAKING

By the authority vested in the County Employees' Retirement Fund Board of Directors under section 50.1032, RSMo 2000, the board amends a rule as follows:

16 CSR 50-20.070 Distribution of Accounts **is amended.**

A notice of proposed rulemaking containing the text of the proposed amendment was published in the *Missouri Register* on July 17, 2006 (31 MoReg 1095). No changes have been made in the text of the proposed amendment, so it is not reprinted here. This proposed amendment becomes effective thirty (30) days after publication in the *Code of State Regulations*.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: No comments were received.

Title 18—PUBLIC DEFENDER COMMISSION
Division 10—Office of State Public Defender
Chapter 3—Guidelines for the Determination of Indigence

ORDER OF RULEMAKING

By the authority vested in the Missouri Public Defender Commission under sections 600.017 and 600.086, RSMo 2000, the commission amends a rule as follows:

18 CSR 10-3.010 Guidelines for the Determination of
Indigence **is amended.**

A notice of the proposed rulemaking containing the text of the proposed amendment was published in the *Missouri Register* on August 15, 2006 (31 MoReg 1225–1226). No changes have been made to the text of the proposed amendment, so it is not reprinted here. This proposed amendment becomes effective thirty (30) days after publication in the *Code of State Regulations*.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: No comments were received.

Title 19—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
Division 30—Division of Regulation and Licensure
Chapter 40—Comprehensive Emergency Medical Services Systems Regulations

ORDER OF RULEMAKING

By the authority vested in the Department of Health and Senior Services under sections 190.185 and 190.550, RSMo Supp. 2005, the department withdraws a proposed rule as follows:

19 CSR 30-40.450 Emergency Medical Services Fees
is withdrawn.

A notice of proposed rulemaking containing the text of the proposed rule was published in the *Missouri Register* on July 3, 2006 (31 MoReg 995–998). This proposed rule is withdrawn.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: The Department of Health and Senior Services received thirteen (13) comments on this proposed rule. Eleven (11) from fire protection agencies/associations, one (1) from a medical center, and one (1) from a paramedic.

COMMENT: Ken Baker, Assistant Chief, Rock Community Fire Protection District, Arnold; Chief Richard A. Dyer, Fire Director, Kansas City; Chief Rick Friedmann, Pacific Fire Protection District, Pacific; Debbie Jacobson RN, Director of Emergency Services, Audrain Medical Center; Francis "Butch" Oberkramer, President, Missouri Association of Fire Protection Districts, Columbia; Steve Paulsell, Fire Chief, Chairman, Missouri Fire Service Alliance; Larry E. Pratt, Chief, CFO, Kearney Fire & Rescue Protection District, Kearney; John VanGorkom, Fire Chief, Sni Valley Fire Protection District, Oak Grove; Steven Westermann, Chief, Central Jackson County Fire Protection District, Blue Springs; Chief Dave Williams, President, Missouri Association of Fire Chiefs commented that fees for other health care workers are regulated by a board of their peers. The department has an advisory committee, not a board that directs the process. The various commenting fire departments stated that it is not right to impose a fee on EMTs without EMTs or paramedics serving on a board with the authority to approve or disapprove of departmental actions.

RESPONSE: There are a number of health care workers assessed fees without the control of a board of their peers. Section 190.550, RSMo Supp. 2005, authorizes the department to establish a fee schedule for individuals and entities licensed or accredited by the department. However, the department is withdrawing the proposed rulemaking.

COMMENT: Chief Rick Friedmann, Pacific Fire Protection District, Pacific; Chief Richard A. Dyer, Fire Director, Kansas City;

Steve Paulsell, Fire Chief, Chairman, Missouri Fire Service Alliance; Steve Paulsell, Fire Chief, Boone County Fire Protection District; Ken Baker, Assistant Chief, Rock Community Fire Protection District, Arnold; Larry E. Pratt, Chief, CFO, Kearney Fire & Rescue Protection District, Kearney; John VanGorkom, Fire Chief, Sni Valley Fire Protection District, Oak Grove; Steven Westermann, Chief, Central Jackson County Fire Protection District, Blue Springs; Chief Dave Williams, President, Missouri Association of Fire Chiefs noted that other emergency service workers (police, deputies, highway patrolmen) are regulated by the POST commission and have no fee imposed for licensure. The department should adopt such a structure and not charge a fee to EMTs.

RESPONSE: The Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Program and Commission is an education and certification program authorized by Chapter 590, RSMo. Education of city and county law enforcement officers is funded by the POST Commission Fund. It is not a licensing program. Section 190.550, RSMo Supp. 2005, authorizes the department to establish a fee schedule for individuals and entities licensed or accredited by the department. However, the department is withdrawing the proposed rulemaking.

COMMENT: Ken Baker, Assistant Chief, Rock Community Fire Protection District, Arnold; Chief Richard A. Dyer, Fire Director, Kansas City; Chief Rick Friedmann, Pacific Fire Protection District, Pacific; Steve Paulsell, Fire Chief, Chairman, Missouri Fire Service Alliance; Larry E. Pratt, Chief, CFO, Kearney Fire & Rescue Protection District, Kearney; John VanGorkom, Fire Chief, Sni Valley Fire Protection District, Oak Grove; Steven Westermann, Chief, Central Jackson County Fire Protection District, Blue Springs commented that there is no exemption for volunteer EMTs. There should be because they volunteer their time and training and should not be charged for serving the community. Charging fees for licensure is like punishing them for improving the emergency medical system within the community.

RESPONSE: Subsection (1)(D) of the rule exempts from the fee requirements any emergency medical technician who is employed by a volunteer ambulance service and receives no compensation other than reimbursement of actual expenses. However, the department is withdrawing the proposed rulemaking.

COMMENT: Francis "Butch" Oberkramer, President, Missouri Association of Fire Protection Districts, Columbia; Steve Paulsell, Fire Chief, Boone County Fire Protection District, Columbia; Chief Dave Williams, President, Missouri Association of Fire Chiefs commented that volunteer firefighters should receive the same fee exemption as that offered to volunteer ambulance personnel. The proposed rule gives preferential treatment to ambulance personnel. Fire service personnel should be treated the same way.

RESPONSE: Section 190.550, RSMo Supp. 2005, provides that fees shall not be imposed for specific licensure or accreditation of persons employed by volunteer ambulance services. The department has no statutory authority to exempt persons employed by other entities. However the department is withdrawing the proposed rulemaking.

COMMENT: John VanGorkom, Fire Chief, Sni Valley Fire Protection District, Oak Grove commented that final costs will be passed on to the patient. This is an unfair burden.

RESPONSE: It is up to each individual licensed service to determine if costs will be passed on to the patient. However, the department is withdrawing the proposed rulemaking.

COMMENT: Dan Whisler, Chief, and Bob Cumley, Manager, City of Springfield. Mr. Whisler and Mr. Cumley noted that the Springfield Fire Department (SFD) provides EMS first responder services, a service in which they have provided significant leadership, e.g., in the use of Automatic External Defibrillators by first responders. The implementation of fees may prevent the SFD from continuing to provide life saving services at no direct cost to the cit-

izens served. The fees will substantially impact the SFD budget at a time when fuel and operating costs are already increasing.

Mr. Whisler and Mr. Cumley further commented that they currently have about one hundred seventy-five (175) EMT-B and EMT-P personnel. They expressed belief that the proposed fees will discourage personnel from renewing their license unless required to do so. Further, the SFD is an EMT-B training entity. The increased fees may make it unfeasible to maintain this qualification.

They also commented that the proposed fees may constitute an unfunded mandate and may violate the Hancock Amendment.

Mr. Whisler and Mr. Cumley requested that public agencies that do not charge directly for the EMS services they provide be exempted from the proposed rule.

RESPONSE: Section 190.550, RSMo Supp. 2005, authorizes the department to establish a fee schedule for individuals and entities licensed or accredited by the department. However, the department is withdrawing the proposed rulemaking.

COMMENT: Scott Buckert, paramedic, commented on the pay and status of EMS personnel vis-à-vis police, firefighters, and nurses. He wondered whether or not the fees collected would help redress inequalities between these professions.

Mr. Buckert further commented that air ambulance services should pay on the basis of either the number of calls they make or by the number of units they operate. Charging a flat fee for all is unfair.

Mr. Buckert also commented that many persons and agencies don't make enough to afford the fees proposed in the rule.

RESPONSE: The fee schedule in the rule is not intended to address perceived inequalities among various healthcare and emergency personnel. The department is not statutorily authorized to address pay differential issues among police, firefighters, emergency medical technicians and nurses. However, the department is withdrawing the proposed rulemaking.

This section may contain notice of hearings, correction notices, public information notices, rule action notices, statements of actual costs and other items required to be published in the *Missouri Register* by law.

Title 20—DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

IN ADDITION

Pursuant to section 537.610 regarding the Sovereign Immunity Limits for Missouri Public Entities, the Director of Insurance is required to calculate the new limitations on awards for liability.

Using the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) for Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE), as required by section 537.610 the two new Sovereign Immunity Limits effective January 1, 2007 were established by the following calculations:

Index Based on 2000 Dollars	
Third Quarter 2006 IPD Index	115.27
Third Quarter 2005 IPD Index	112.06

$$\text{New 2007 Limit} = 2006 \text{ Limit} \times (2006 \text{ Index} / 2005 \text{ Index})$$

For all claims arising out of a single accident or occurrence:
$$2,369,306 = 2,303,326 \times (1.1527 / 1.1206)$$

For any one person in a single accident or occurrence:
$$355,396 = 345,499 \times (1.1527 / 1.1206)$$

The Secretary of State is required by sections 347.141 and 359.481, RSMo 2000 to publish dissolutions of limited liability companies and limited partnerships. The content requirements for the one-time publishing of these notices are prescribed by statute. This listing is published pursuant to these statutes. We request that documents submitted for publication in this section be submitted in camera ready 8 1/2" x 11" manuscript by email to dissolutions@sos.mo.gov.

NOTICE OF WINDING UP FOR LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

1. The name of the limited liability company is KP Contractors L.L.C.
2. The articles of organization for the limited liability company were filed on the following date: 05/12/2003.
3. Persons with claims against the limited liability company should present them in accordance with the following procedure:
 - A) In order to file a claim with the limited liability company, you must furnish the following: (i) amount of the claim, (ii) basis for the claim, and (iii) documentation of the claim.
 - B) The claim must be mailed to Registered Agent, Ltd., 2345 Grand Blvd., Suite 2800, Kansas City, MO 64108-2684.
4. A claim against the limited liability company will be barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within three years after publication of the notice.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF SCOTT RICE OF KANSAS CITY, INC.

Effective October 11, 2006, Scott Rice of Kansas City, Inc., a Missouri corporation (the "Corporation"), was dissolved pursuant to the voluntary filing of its Articles of Dissolution with the Missouri Secretary of State.

Any persons with claims against the Corporation are requested to present them in accordance with this notice. Claims may be sent on behalf of the Corporation to Blackwell Sanders Peper Martin, LLP, Attn: Michelle A. Gruber, Esq., 4801 Main Street, Suite 1000, Kansas City, Missouri 64112.

All claims must be presented in writing and contain: (1) a short and plain statement of the facts showing that the claimant is entitled to relief, including the date of the claim; (2) a demand for such relief, (3) the amount of money or alternative relief demanded, and (4) the identity and contact information of the claimant. A claim against the Corporation will be barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within two years after the publication of this notice.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY TO ALL
CREDITORS OF AND CLAIMANTS AGAINST 12433 CONWAY, LLC**

On October 10, 2006, 12433 Conway, LLC, a Missouri limited liability company (hereinafter the "Company"), filed its Notice of Winding-Up for a Limited Liability Company with the Missouri Secretary of State, effective upon the filing. Claims against the Company should be presented immediately in writing to Robert L. Kelley, 17988 Edison Avenue, Chesterfield, MO 63005. Each claim must include the following information: (i) the name, address and phone number of the claimant; (ii) the amount being claimed; (iii) the date on which the claim arose; (iv) the basis for the claim; and (v) all documentation to support the claim. All claims against the Company will be barred unless the proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within three (3) years after the publication of this notice.

Rule Changes Since Update to Code of State Regulations

This cumulative table gives you the latest status of rules. It contains citations of rulemakings adopted or proposed after deadline for the monthly Update Service to the *Code of State Regulations*, citations are to volume and page number in the *Missouri Register*, except for material in this issue. The first number in the table cite refers to the volume number or the publication year—30 (2005) and 31 (2006). MoReg refers to *Missouri Register* and the numbers refer to a specific *Register* page, R indicates a rescission, W indicates a withdrawal, S indicates a statement of actual cost, T indicates an order terminating a rule, N.A. indicates not applicable, RUC indicates a rule under consideration, and F indicates future effective date.

Rule Number	Agency	Emergency	Proposed	Order	In Addition
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION					
1 CSR 10	State Officials' Salary Compensation Schedule				30 MoReg 2435
1 CSR 10-11.030	Commissioner of Administration		31 MoReg 901	31 MoReg 1567	
1 CSR 15-1.204	Administrative Hearing Commission		31 MoReg 971	31 MoReg 1670	
1 CSR 15-3.200	Administrative Hearing Commission		31 MoReg 971	31 MoReg 1670	
1 CSR 15-3.350	Administrative Hearing Commission		31 MoReg 972	31 MoReg 1670	
1 CSR 15-3.390	Administrative Hearing Commission		31 MoReg 972	31 MoReg 1670	
1 CSR 15-3.420	Administrative Hearing Commission		31 MoReg 972	31 MoReg 1671	
1 CSR 15-3.470	Administrative Hearing Commission		31 MoReg 973	31 MoReg 1671	
1 CSR 20-4.010	Personnel Advisory Board and Division of Personnel		31 MoReg 1867		
1 CSR 20-5.020	Personnel Advisory Board and Division of Personnel		31 MoReg 1057	31 MoReg 1882	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
2 CSR 110-2.010	Office of the Director	31 MoReg 1293	31 MoReg 1306		
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION					
3 CSR 10-1.010	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1058	31 MoReg 1567	
3 CSR 10-4.111	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 768	31 MoReg 1567	
3 CSR 10-4.117	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1703		
3 CSR 10-4.145	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1703		
3 CSR 10-5.310	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1704		
3 CSR 10-5.315	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1704		
3 CSR 10-5.320	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1704		
3 CSR 10-5.330	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1705		
3 CSR 10-5.351	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1705		
3 CSR 10-5.352	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1705		
3 CSR 10-5.375	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1705		
3 CSR 10-5.440	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1709		
3 CSR 10-5.460	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1711		
3 CSR 10-5.465	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1711		
3 CSR 10-5.540	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1711		
3 CSR 10-5.545	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1713		
3 CSR 10-5.551	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1715		
3 CSR 10-5.552	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1717		
3 CSR 10-5.554	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1717		
3 CSR 10-5.559	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1717		
3 CSR 10-5.560	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1719		
3 CSR 10-5.565	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1721		
3 CSR 10-5.570	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1723		
3 CSR 10-5.576	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1725		
3 CSR 10-6.405	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1725		
3 CSR 10-6.410	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1725		
3 CSR 10-6.505	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1726		
3 CSR 10-6.510	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1726		
3 CSR 10-6.515	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1726		
3 CSR 10-6.520	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1727		
3 CSR 10-6.525	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1727		
3 CSR 10-6.530	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1727		
3 CSR 10-6.533	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1727		
3 CSR 10-6.535	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1728		
3 CSR 10-6.540	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1728		
3 CSR 10-6.545	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1728		
3 CSR 10-6.550	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1729		
3 CSR 10-6.605	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1729		
3 CSR 10-7.410	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1729		
3 CSR 10-7.415	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1730		
3 CSR 10-7.430	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1730		
3 CSR 10-7.440	Conservation Commission		N.A.	31 MoReg 1568	
3 CSR 10-7.450	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1731		
3 CSR 10-7.455	Conservation Commission		N.A.	31 MoReg 1569	
3 CSR 10-8.510	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1731		
3 CSR 10-8.515	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1732		
3 CSR 10-9.105	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1733		
3 CSR 10-9.110	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1737		

Rule Number	Agency	Emergency	Proposed	Order	In Addition
3 CSR 10-9.220	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1737		
3 CSR 10-9.351	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1739		
3 CSR 10-9.353	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1739R 31 MoReg 1739		
3 CSR 10-9.359	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1741		
3 CSR 10-9.425	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1741		
3 CSR 10-9.442	Conservation Commission		N.A.	31 MoReg 1569	
3 CSR 10-9.560	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1741		
3 CSR 10-9.565	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 769 31 MoReg 1742		
3 CSR 10-9.625	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1743		
3 CSR 10-9.627	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1743		
3 CSR 10-9.628	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1744		
3 CSR 10-10.725	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1744		
3 CSR 10-10.735	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1744		
3 CSR 10-11.125	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1745		
3 CSR 10-11.140	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1745		
3 CSR 10-11.160	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1746		
3 CSR 10-11.180	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1748		
3 CSR 10-11.200	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1751		
3 CSR 10-11.205	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1751		
3 CSR 10-11.210	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1752		
3 CSR 10-11.215	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1752		
3 CSR 10-12.109	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1753		
3 CSR 10-12.115	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1753		
3 CSR 10-12.130	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1754		
3 CSR 10-12.135	Conservation Commission		N.A.	31 MoReg 1570	
3 CSR 10-12.140	Conservation Commission		N.A.	31 MoReg 1570	
3 CSR 10-12.145	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1754		
3 CSR 10-12.150	Conservation Commission		N.A.	31 MoReg 1571	
3 CSR 10-12.155	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1754		
3 CSR 10-20.805	Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1755		
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
4 CSR 10-1.010	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-1.010)		31 MoReg 653	31 MoReg 1571	
4 CSR 10-1.020	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-1.020)		31 MoReg 653	31 MoReg 1571	
4 CSR 10-1.050	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-1.050)		31 MoReg 654	31 MoReg 1572	
4 CSR 10-2.005	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.005)		31 MoReg 656	31 MoReg 1572	
4 CSR 10-2.022	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.022)		31 MoReg 656R 31 MoReg 656	31 MoReg 1572R 31 MoReg 1573	
4 CSR 10-2.041	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.041)		31 MoReg 659	31 MoReg 1573	
4 CSR 10-2.051	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.051)		31 MoReg 659	31 MoReg 1573	
4 CSR 10-2.065	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.065)		31 MoReg 660	31 MoReg 1573	
4 CSR 10-2.070	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.070)		31 MoReg 663	31 MoReg 1573	
4 CSR 10-2.072	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.072)		31 MoReg 663	31 MoReg 1574	
4 CSR 10-2.075	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.075)		31 MoReg 664	31 MoReg 1574	
4 CSR 10-2.130	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.130)		31 MoReg 664R 31 MoReg 664	31 MoReg 1574R 31 MoReg 1574	
4 CSR 10-2.140	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.140)		31 MoReg 667	31 MoReg 1574	
4 CSR 10-2.150	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.150)		31 MoReg 668R 31 MoReg 668	31 MoReg 1575R 31 MoReg 1575	
4 CSR 10-2.160	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (Changed to 20 CSR 2010-2.160)		31 MoReg 669	31 MoReg 1575	
4 CSR 30-6.015	Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and Landscape Architects (Changed to 20 CSR 2030-6.015)		31 MoReg 1392		

Rule Number	Agency	Emergency	Proposed	Order	In Addition
4 CSR 40-4.040	Office of Athletics (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2040-4.040</i>)		31 MoReg 1310		
4 CSR 40-4.090	Office of Athletics (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2040-4.090</i>)		31 MoReg 1310		
4 CSR 85-4.010	Division of Community and Economic Development		31 MoReg 973	31 MoReg 1882	
4 CSR 100-2.075	Division of Credit Unions (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 1100-2.075</i>)		31 MoReg 1058	31 MoReg 1892	
4 CSR 105-3.010	Credit Union Commission (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 1105-3.010</i>)		31 MoReg 1061	31 MoReg 1892W	
4 CSR 105-3.011	Credit Union Commission (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 1105-3.011</i>)		31 MoReg 1062	31 MoReg 1893W	
4 CSR 105-3.012	Credit Union Commission (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 1105-3.012</i>)		31 MoReg 1063	31 MoReg 1893W	
4 CSR 110-2.110	Missouri Dental Board (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2110-2.110</i>)		31 MoReg 1395		
4 CSR 110-2.114	Missouri Dental Board (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2110-2.114</i>)		31 MoReg 1395		
4 CSR 150-2.125	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2150-2.125</i>)		31 MoReg 1398		
4 CSR 150-3.010	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2150-3.010</i>)		31 MoReg 1398		
4 CSR 150-3.203	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2150-3.203</i>)		31 MoReg 1399		
4 CSR 150-5.100	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2150-5.100</i>)		31 MoReg 1399		
4 CSR 150-7.135	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2150-7.135</i>)		31 MoReg 1400		
4 CSR 200-4.100	State Board of Nursing (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2200-4.100</i>)		31 MoReg 1401		
4 CSR 200-4.200	State Board of Nursing (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2200-4.200</i>)		31 MoReg 1401		
4 CSR 220-2.010	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2220-2.010</i>)		31 MoReg 1468		
4 CSR 220-2.020	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2220-2.020</i>)		31 MoReg 1474		
4 CSR 220-2.025	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2220-2.025</i>)		31 MoReg 1474		
4 CSR 220-2.190	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2220-2.190</i>)		31 MoReg 1479		
4 CSR 220-2.450	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2220-2.450</i>)		31 MoReg 1479		
4 CSR 220-2.900	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2220-2.900</i>)		31 MoReg 1482		
4 CSR 220-5.020	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2220-5.020</i>)		31 MoReg 1485		
4 CSR 220-5.030	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2220-5.030</i>)		31 MoReg 1485		
4 CSR 232-2.040	Missouri State Committee of Interpreters (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2232-2.040</i>)	31 MoReg 1465	31 MoReg 1486		
4 CSR 232-3.010	Missouri State Committee of Interpreters		31 MoReg 1211		
4 CSR 235-5.030	State Committee of Psychologists		31 MoReg 1212R 31 MoReg 1212		
4 CSR 235-7.020	State Committee of Psychologists		31 MoReg 1218		
4 CSR 235-7.030	State Committee of Psychologists		31 MoReg 1218		
4 CSR 240-2.135	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 982	This Issue	
4 CSR 240-3.161	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 1063	This Issue	
4 CSR 240-3.545	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 902	31 MoReg 1882	
4 CSR 240-20.090	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 1076	This Issue	
4 CSR 240-37.010	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 1758		
4 CSR 240-37.020	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 1758		
4 CSR 240-37.030	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 1759		
4 CSR 240-37.040	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 1763		
4 CSR 240-37.050	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 1763		
4 CSR 240-37.060	Public Service Commission		31 MoReg 1764		
4 CSR 255-1.040	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2255-1.040</i>)		31 MoReg 1402		
4 CSR 255-2.010	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2255-2.010</i>)		31 MoReg 1405		
4 CSR 255-2.020	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2255-2.020</i>)		31 MoReg 1407		
4 CSR 255-2.030	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2255-2.030</i>)		31 MoReg 1409		
4 CSR 255-4.010	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2255-4.010</i>)		31 MoReg 1411		
4 CSR 263-1.035	State Committee for Social Workers (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2263-1.035</i>)		31 MoReg 1412		
4 CSR 263-2.090	State Committee for Social Workers (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2263-2.090</i>)		31 MoReg 1415		
4 CSR 267-2.020	Office of Tattooing, Body Piercing and Branding		31 MoReg 1219		

Rule Number	Agency	Emergency	Proposed	Order	In Addition
4 CSR 270-1.050	Missouri Veterinary Medical Board (<i>Changed to 20 CSR 2270-1.050</i>)		31 MoReg 1417		
DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION					
5 CSR 30-260.010	Division of Administrative and Financial Services		31 MoReg 849	31 MoReg 1671	
5 CSR 30-261.025	Division of Administrative and Financial Services		31 MoReg 984	This Issue	
5 CSR 30-345.010	Division of Administrative and Financial Services		31 MoReg 1417R		
5 CSR 30-640.010	Division of Administrative and Financial Services		31 MoReg 1869R		
5 CSR 30-660.065	Division of Administrative and Financial Services		31 MoReg 1869R		
5 CSR 50-200.010	Division of School Improvement		31 MoReg 1764		
5 CSR 50-200.050	Division of School Improvement		31 MoReg 1641		
5 CSR 50-345.020	Division of School Improvement		31 MoReg 1223R		
5 CSR 60-100.050	Division of Career Education		31 MoReg 1644R		
5 CSR 80-805.015	Teacher Quality and Urban Education		31 MoReg 1223		
5 CSR 80-805.030	Teacher Quality and Urban Education		31 MoReg 849	31 MoReg 1671	
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7 CSR 10-1.010	Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission		31 MoReg 1083	This Issue	
7 CSR 10-25.010	Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission				31 MoReg 1894
7 CSR 10-25.040	Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission		31 MoReg 906	31 MoReg 1671	
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10 CSR 10-5.300	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 714	31 MoReg 1583	
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10 CSR 10-6.062	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1766		
10 CSR 10-6.070	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 906	31 MoReg 1805	
10 CSR 10-6.075	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 908	31 MoReg 1805	
10 CSR 10-6.080	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 910	31 MoReg 1805	
10 CSR 10-6.110	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 911	31 MoReg 1805	
10 CSR 10-6.345	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 919	31 MoReg 1806	
10 CSR 10-6.350	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1766		
10 CSR 10-6.360	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1767		
10 CSR 10-6.362	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1769		
10 CSR 10-6.364	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1781		
10 CSR 10-6.366	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1791		
10 CSR 10-6.368	Air Conservation Commission		31 MoReg 1797		
10 CSR 20-1.020	Clean Water Commission		31 MoReg 851	31 MoReg 1883	
10 CSR 20-7.050	Clean Water Commission	31 MoReg 1845			
10 CSR 23-1.075	Geological Survey and Resource Assessment Division		31 MoReg 1644		
10 CSR 25-3.260	Hazardous Waste Management Commission		31 MoReg 719	31 MoReg 1808	
10 CSR 25-4.261	Hazardous Waste Management Commission		31 MoReg 720	31 MoReg 1808	
10 CSR 25-5.262	Hazardous Waste Management Commission		31 MoReg 720	31 MoReg 1808	
10 CSR 25-6.263	Hazardous Waste Management Commission		31 MoReg 721	31 MoReg 1809	
10 CSR 25-7.264	Hazardous Waste Management Commission		31 MoReg 721	31 MoReg 1809	
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10 CSR 25-7.268	Hazardous Waste Management Commission		31 MoReg 723	31 MoReg 1809	
10 CSR 25-7.270	Hazardous Waste Management Commission		31 MoReg 723	31 MoReg 1810	
10 CSR 25-11.279	Hazardous Waste Management Commission		31 MoReg 724	31 MoReg 1810	
10 CSR 25-16.273	Hazardous Waste Management Commission		31 MoReg 725	31 MoReg 1810	
10 CSR 50-2.030	Oil and Gas Council		31 MoReg 1645		
10 CSR 80-2.010	Solid Waste Management		31 MoReg 1141		
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11 CSR 10-5.010	Adjutant General	31 MoReg 1380	31 MoReg 1422		
11 CSR 40-2.010	Division of Fire Safety		31 MoReg 852	31 MoReg 1810	
11 CSR 40-2.025	Division of Fire Safety		31 MoReg 853	31 MoReg 1810	
11 CSR 45-3.010	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 725	31 MoReg 1587	
11 CSR 45-4.260	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 726	31 MoReg 1587	
11 CSR 45-5.180	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1490		
11 CSR 45-5.190	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1490		
11 CSR 45-5.200	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1490		
11 CSR 45-5.237	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1155		
11 CSR 45-7.030	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1313		
11 CSR 45-7.040	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1315		
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11 CSR 45-8.060	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 726	31 MoReg 1587	
11 CSR 45-10.020	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 726	31 MoReg 1587	
11 CSR 45-11.040	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1491		
11 CSR 45-11.090	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1492R		
11 CSR 45-11.110	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1492		
11 CSR 45-12.020	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1493		
11 CSR 45-12.040	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1493		
11 CSR 45-12.080	Missouri Gaming Commission		This Issue		
11 CSR 45-12.090	Missouri Gaming Commission		31 MoReg 1494		
11 CSR 45-30.280	Missouri Gaming Commission		This Issue		
11 CSR 50-2.320	Missouri State Highway Patrol		31 MoReg 1425		
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12 CSR 10-23.270	Director of Revenue		31 MoReg 1873		
12 CSR 10-23.422	Director of Revenue		31 MoReg 1494R		
12 CSR 10-23.446	Director of Revenue		31 MoReg 1873		
12 CSR 10-41.010	Director of Revenue	This Issue	This Issue		
12 CSR 10-42.070	Director of Revenue		31 MoReg 1319R		
12 CSR 10-42.110	Director of Revenue		This IssueR		
12 CSR 10-43.010	Director of Revenue		31 MoReg 1646		
12 CSR 10-43.020	Director of Revenue		31 MoReg 1646		
12 CSR 10-43.030	Director of Revenue		31 MoReg 1647		
12 CSR 10-103.400	Director of Revenue		31 MoReg 857	31 MoReg 1587	
12 CSR 10-108.300	Director of Revenue		31 MoReg 861	31 MoReg 1587	
12 CSR 10-400.200	Director of Revenue		This Issue		
12 CSR 10-400.210	Director of Revenue		This Issue		
12 CSR 10-405.105	Director of Revenue		This Issue		
12 CSR 10-405.205	Director of Revenue		This Issue		
12 CSR 40-50.050	State Lottery		31 MoReg 1874		
12 CSR 40-80.080	State Lottery		31 MoReg 1875R		
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13 CSR 35-60.010	Children's Division	31 MoReg 1295	31 MoReg 1319		
13 CSR 35-60.020	Children's Division		31 MoReg 1320		
13 CSR 35-60.030	Children's Division	31 MoReg 1296	31 MoReg 1320		
13 CSR 35-60.040	Children's Division		31 MoReg 1321		
13 CSR 35-60.050	Children's Division		31 MoReg 1322		
13 CSR 35-60.060	Children's Division		31 MoReg 1324		
13 CSR 35-100.010	Children's Division	31 MoReg 1623	31 MoReg 1648		
13 CSR 35-100.020	Children's Division	31 MoReg 1628	31 MoReg 1653		
13 CSR 40-60.010	Family Support Division	31 MoReg 1297R	31 MoReg 1324R		
13 CSR 40-60.020	Family Support Division		31 MoReg 1325R		
13 CSR 40-60.030	Family Support Division	31 MoReg 1297R	31 MoReg 1325R		
13 CSR 40-60.040	Family Support Division		31 MoReg 1325R		
13 CSR 40-60.050	Family Support Division		31 MoReg 1325R		
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13 CSR 40-79.010	Family Support Division	31 MoReg 1635	31 MoReg 1662		
13 CSR 70-2.100	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 1804		
13 CSR 70-3.030	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 1155	31 MoReg 1884	
13 CSR 70-3.100	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 1086	31 MoReg 1811	
13 CSR 70-3.170	Division of Medical Services	31 MoReg 899			
		31 MoReg 1047	31 MoReg 1087	31 MoReg 1811	
13 CSR 70-3.180	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 1155		
13 CSR 70-4.080	Division of Medical Services	31 MoReg 1048	31 MoReg 1091	31 MoReg 1811	
13 CSR 70-6.010	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 1326		
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13 CSR 70-10.080	Division of Medical Services	31 MoReg 1051	31 MoReg 923	31 MoReg 1588	
13 CSR 70-15.010	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 1156	31 MoReg 1884	
13 CSR 70-15.110	Division of Medical Services	31 MoReg 900	31 MoReg 925	31 MoReg 1588	
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13 CSR 70-40.010	Division of Medical Services	31 MoReg 1052	31 MoReg 927	31 MoReg 1588	
13 CSR 70-45.010	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 1095	31 MoReg 1811	
13 CSR 70-60.010	Division of Medical Services	31 MoReg 1053	31 MoReg 929	31 MoReg 1588	
13 CSR 70-65.010	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 987	31 MoReg 1811	
13 CSR 70-70.010	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 987	31 MoReg 1811	
13 CSR 70-90.010	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 988	31 MoReg 1812	
13 CSR 70-95.010	Division of Medical Services		31 MoReg 988	31 MoReg 1812	
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15 CSR 30-10.020	Secretary of State	31 MoReg 1130	31 MoReg 1160	31 MoReg 1885	
15 CSR 30-10.130	Secretary of State	31 MoReg 1132	31 MoReg 1162	31 MoReg 1886	
15 CSR 30-10.140	Secretary of State	31 MoReg 1133	31 MoReg 1163	31 MoReg 1886	
15 CSR 30-10.150	Secretary of State	31 MoReg 1134	31 MoReg 1164	31 MoReg 1887	

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15 CSR 30-10.160	Secretary of State	31 MoReg 1135	31 MoReg 1165	31 MoReg 1887	
15 CSR 30-54.060	Secretary of State		31 MoReg 1327		
15 CSR 40-3.030	State Auditor		31 MoReg 1166	This Issue	
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16 CSR 10-5.010	Retirement Systems		This Issue		
16 CSR 10-6.060	Retirement Systems		This Issue		
16 CSR 50-10.050	The County Employees' Retirement Fund		31 MoReg 1430		
16 CSR 50-20.070	The County Employees' Retirement Fund		31 MoReg 1095	This Issue	
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18 CSR 10-3.010	Office of State Public Defender		31 MoReg 1225	This Issue	
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19 CSR 15-7.021	Division of Senior and Disability Services		31 MoReg 989	31 MoReg 1888	
19 CSR 30-40.450	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 995	This IssueW	
19 CSR 30-82.010	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1495		
19 CSR 30-83.010	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1499		
19 CSR 30-84.030	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1502		
19 CSR 30-84.040	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1504		
19 CSR 30-86.012	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1504		
19 CSR 30-86.022	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1506		
19 CSR 30-86.032	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1509		
19 CSR 30-86.042	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1514		
19 CSR 30-86.043	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1526		
19 CSR 30-86.045	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1536		
19 CSR 30-86.047	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1540		
19 CSR 30-86.052	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1559		
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19 CSR 30-87.030	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1560		
19 CSR 30-88.010	Division of Regulation and Licensure		31 MoReg 1565		
19 CSR 60-50	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee				31 MoReg 1672 31 MoReg 1895
19 CSR 60-50.300	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1382	31 MoReg 1430		
19 CSR 60-50.400	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1382	31 MoReg 1430		
19 CSR 60-50.410	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1383	31 MoReg 1431		
19 CSR 60-50.430	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1384	31 MoReg 1431		
19 CSR 60-50.450	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1385	31 MoReg 1432		
19 CSR 60-50.470	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1386	31 MoReg 1433		
19 CSR 60-50.600	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1386	31 MoReg 1433		
19 CSR 60-50.700	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1387	31 MoReg 1434		
19 CSR 60-50.800	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1387	31 MoReg 1434		
19 CSR 60-50.900	Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee	31 MoReg 1388	31 MoReg 1434		
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20 CSR	Medical Malpractice				29 MoReg 505 30 MoReg 481 31 MoReg 616
20 CSR	Sovereign Immunity Limits				28 MoReg 2265 30 MoReg 108 30 MoReg 2587 This Issue
20 CSR 200-6.300	Financial Examination		31 MoReg 1435		
20 CSR 200-18.010	Insurance Solvency and Company Regulation		31 MoReg 1166	31 MoReg 1889	
20 CSR 200-18.020	Insurance Solvency and Company Regulation		31 MoReg 1174	31 MoReg 1890	
20 CSR 400-2.135	Life, Annuities and Health		31 MoReg 1566		
20 CSR 400-5.410	Life, Annuities and Health		31 MoReg 1226		
20 CSR 700-6.350	Licensing		31 MoReg 931		
20 CSR 1100-2.075	Division of Credit Unions (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 100-2.075</i>)		31 MoReg 1058	31 MoReg 1892	
20 CSR 1105-3.010	Credit Union Commission (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 105-3.010</i>)		31 MoReg 1061	31 MoReg 1892W	
20 CSR 1105-3.011	Credit Union Commission (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 105-3.011</i>)		31 MoReg 1062	31 MoReg 1893W	
20 CSR 1105-3.012	Credit Union Commission (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 105-3.012</i>)		31 MoReg 1063	31 MoReg 1893W	
20 CSR 2010-1.010	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-1.010</i>)		31 MoReg 653	31 MoReg 1571	
20 CSR 2010-1.020	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-1.020</i>)		31 MoReg 653	31 MoReg 1571	
20 CSR 2010-1.050	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-1.050</i>)		31 MoReg 654	31 MoReg 1572	
20 CSR 2010-2.005	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.005</i>)		31 MoReg 656	31 MoReg 1572	
20 CSR 2010-2.022	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.022</i>)		31 MoReg 656R 31 MoReg 656	31 MoReg 1572R 31 MoReg 1573	

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20 CSR 2010-2.041	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.041</i>)		31 MoReg 659	31 MoReg 1573	
20 CSR 2010-2.051	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.051</i>)		31 MoReg 659	31 MoReg 1573	
20 CSR 2010-2.065	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.065</i>)		31 MoReg 660	31 MoReg 1573	
20 CSR 2010-2.070	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.070</i>)		31 MoReg 663	31 MoReg 1573	
20 CSR 2010-2.072	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.072</i>)		31 MoReg 663	31 MoReg 1574	
20 CSR 2010-2.075	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.075</i>)		31 MoReg 664	31 MoReg 1574	
20 CSR 2010-2.130	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.130</i>)		31 MoReg 664R 31 MoReg 664	31 MoReg 1574R 31 MoReg 1574	
20 CSR 2010-2.140	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.140</i>)		31 MoReg 667	31 MoReg 1574	
20 CSR 2010-2.150	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.150</i>)		31 MoReg 668R 31 MoReg 668	31 MoReg 1575R 31 MoReg 1575	
20 CSR 2010-2.160	Missouri State Board of Accountancy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 10-2.160</i>)		31 MoReg 669	31 MoReg 1575	
20 CSR 2030-3.060	Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and Landscape Architects		31 MoReg 1875		
20 CSR 2030-6.015	Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and Landscape Architects (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 30-6.015</i>)		31 MoReg 1392		
20 CSR 2030-11.015	Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and Landscape Architects		31 MoReg 1875		
20 CSR 2030-11.025	Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and Landscape Architects		31 MoReg 1876		
20 CSR 2040-4.040	Office of Athletics (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 40-4.040</i>)		31 MoReg 1310		
20 CSR 2040-4.090	Office of Athletics (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 40-4.090</i>)		31 MoReg 1310		
20 CSR 2110-2.110	Missouri Dental Board (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 110-2.110</i>)		31 MoReg 1395		
20 CSR 2110-2.114	Missouri Dental Board (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 110-2.114</i>)		31 MoReg 1395		
20 CSR 2150-2.125	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 150-2.125</i>)		31 MoReg 1398		
20 CSR 2150-3.010	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 150-3.010</i>)		31 MoReg 1398		
20 CSR 2150-3.203	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 150-3.203</i>)		31 MoReg 1399		
20 CSR 2150-4.052	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts		31 MoReg 1876		
20 CSR 2150-5.100	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 150-5.100</i>)		31 MoReg 1399		
20 CSR 2150-6.020	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts		31 MoReg 1877		
20 CSR 2150-7.135	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 150-7.135</i>)		31 MoReg 1400		
20 CSR 2165-1.020	Board of Examiners for Hearing Instrument Specialists		31 MoReg 1877		
20 CSR 2200-4.100	State Board of Nursing (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 200-4.100</i>)		31 MoReg 1401		
20 CSR 2200-4.200	State Board of Nursing (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 200-4.200</i>)		31 MoReg 1401		
20 CSR 2220-2.010	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 220-2.010</i>)		31 MoReg 1468		
20 CSR 2220-2.020	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 220-2.020</i>)		31 MoReg 1474		
20 CSR 2220-2.025	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 220-2.025</i>)		31 MoReg 1474		
20 CSR 2220-2.190	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 220-2.190</i>)		31 MoReg 1479		
20 CSR 2220-2.450	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 220-2.450</i>)		31 MoReg 1479		
20 CSR 2220-2.900	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 220-2.900</i>)		31 MoReg 1482		
20 CSR 2220-5.020	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 220-5.020</i>)		31 MoReg 1485		
20 CSR 2220-5.030	State Board of Pharmacy (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 220-5.030</i>)		31 MoReg 1485		
20 CSR 2232-2.040	Missouri State Committee of Interpreters (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 232-2.040</i>)	31 MoReg 1465	31 MoReg 1486		
20 CSR 2255-1.040	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 255-1.040</i>)		31 MoReg 1402		
20 CSR 2255-2.010	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care (<i>Changed from 4 CSR 255-2.010</i>)		31 MoReg 1405		

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20 CSR 2255-2.020	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care <i>(Changed from 4 CSR 255-2.020)</i>		31 MoReg 1407		
20 CSR 2255-2.030	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care <i>(Changed from 4 CSR 255-2.030)</i>		31 MoReg 1409		
20 CSR 2255-4.010	Missouri Board for Respiratory Care <i>(Changed from 4 CSR 255-4.010)</i>		31 MoReg 1411		
20 CSR 2263-1.035	State Committee for Social Workers <i>(Changed from 4 CSR 263-1.035)</i>		31 MoReg 1412		
20 CSR 2263-2.090	State Committee for Social Workers <i>(Changed from 4 CSR 263-2.090)</i>		31 MoReg 1415		
20 CSR 2270-1.021	Missouri Veterinary Medical Board		31 MoReg 1877		
20 CSR 2270-1.050	Missouri Veterinary Medical Board <i>(Changed from 4 CSR 270-1.050)</i>		31 MoReg 1417		
20 CSR 2270-4.042	Missouri Veterinary Medical Board		31 MoReg 1881		

Agency**Publication****Expiration****Department of Agriculture****Office of the Director**

- 2 CSR 110-2.010** Description of General Organization; Definitions; Requirements of Eligibility, Licensing, Application for Grants; Procedures for Grant Disbursements; Record Keeping Requirements, and Verification Procedures for the Missouri Qualified Biodiesel Producer Incentive Program 31 MoReg 1293 February 23, 2007

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**Workers' Compensation**

- 8 CSR 50-2.030** Resolution of Medical Fee Disputes 31 MoReg 1377 February 27, 2007

Department of Natural Resources**Clean Water Commission**

- 10 CSR 20-7.050** Methodology for Development of Impaired Waters List 31 MoReg 1845 April 23, 2007

Department of Public Safety**Adjutant General**

- 11 CSR 10-5.010** Missouri Veterans' Recognition Program 31 MoReg 1380 February 24, 2007

Department of Revenue**Director of Revenue**

- 12 CSR 10-41.010** Annual Adjusted Rate of Interest This Issue June 29, 2007

Department of Social Services**Children's Division**

- 13 CSR 35-60.010** Family Homes Offering Foster Care 31 MoReg 1295 January 30, 2007
13 CSR 35-60.030 Minimum Qualifications of Foster Parent(s) 31 MoReg 1296 January 30, 2007
13 CSR 35-100.010 Residential Treatment Agency Tax Credit 31 MoReg 1623 March 29, 2007
13 CSR 35-100.020 Emergency Resource Center Tax Credit 31 MoReg 1628 March 29, 2007

Family Support Division

- 13 CSR 40-60.010** Family Homes Offering Foster Care 31 MoReg 1297 January 30, 2007
13 CSR 40-60.030 Minimum Qualifications of Foster Parent(s) 31 MoReg 1297 January 30, 2007
13 CSR 40-79.010 Domestic Violence Shelter Tax Credit 31 MoReg 1635 March 29, 2007

Division of Medical Services

- 13 CSR 70-3.170** Medicaid Managed Care Organization Reimbursement Allowance 31 MoReg 1047 December 28, 2006
13 CSR 70-4.080 Children's Health Insurance Program 31 MoReg 1048 December 28, 2006
13 CSR 70-10.015 Prospective Reimbursement Plan for Nursing Facility Services 31 MoReg 1050 December 28, 2006
13 CSR 70-10.080 Prospective Reimbursement Plan for HIV Nursing Facility Services . . 31 MoReg 1051 December 28, 2006
13 CSR 70-15.110 Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) 31 MoReg 900 November 15, 2006
13 CSR 70-15.110 Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) 31 MoReg 1052 December 28, 2006
13 CSR 70-40.010 Optical Care Benefits and Limitations—Medicaid Program 31 MoReg 1052 December 28, 2006
13 CSR 70-60.010 Durable Medical Equipment Program 31 MoReg 1053 December 28, 2006

Elected Officials**Secretary of State**

- 15 CSR 30-10.010** Definitions 31 MoReg 1129 February 22, 2007
15 CSR 30-10.020 Certification Statements for New or Modified Electronic Voting Systems 31 MoReg 1130 February 22, 2007
15 CSR 30-10.130 Voter Education and Voting Device Preparation (DREs and Precinct Counters) 31 MoReg 1132 February 22, 2007
15 CSR 30-10.140 Electronic Ballot Tabulation—Counting Preparation and Logic and Accuracy Testing (DREs and Precinct Counters) 31 MoReg 1133 February 22, 2007
15 CSR 30-10.150 Closing Polling Places (Precinct Counters and DREs) 31 MoReg 1134 February 22, 2007
15 CSR 30-10.160 Electronic Ballot Tabulation—Election Procedures (Precinct Counters and DREs) 31 MoReg 1135 February 22, 2007

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- 19 CSR 60-50.300** Definitions for the Certificate of Need Process 31 MoReg 1382 February 23, 2007
19 CSR 60-50.400 Letter of Intent Process 31 MoReg 1382 February 23, 2007
19 CSR 60-50.410 Letter of Intent Package 31 MoReg 1383 February 23, 2007
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19 CSR 60-50.450 Criteria and Standards for Long-Term Care 31 MoReg 1385 February 23, 2007
19 CSR 60-50.470 Criteria and Standards for Financial Feasibility 31 MoReg 1386 February 23, 2007
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19 CSR 60-50.700	Post-Decision Activity	31	MoReg 1387	February 23, 2007
19 CSR 60-50.800	Meeting Procedures	31	MoReg 1387	February 23, 2007
19 CSR 60-50.900	Administration	31	MoReg 1388	February 23, 2007

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Missouri State Committee of Interpreters

20 CSR 2232-2.400	Certification Recognized by the Board	31	MoReg 1465	February 27, 2007
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06-01	Designates members of staff with supervisory authority over selected state agencies	January 10, 2006	31 MoReg 281
06-02	Extends the deadline for the State Retirement Consolidation Commission to issue its final report and terminate operations to March 1, 2006	January 11, 2006	31 MoReg 283
06-03	Creates and establishes the Missouri Healthcare Information Technology Task Force	January 17, 2006	31 MoReg 371
06-04	Governor Matt Blunt transfers functions, personnel, property, etc. of the Division of Finance, the State Banking Board, the Division of Credit Unions, and the Division of Professional Registration to the Department of Insurance. Renames the Department of Insurance as the Missouri Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration. Effective August 28, 2006	February 1, 2006	31 MoReg 448
06-05	Governor Matt Blunt transfers functions, personnel, property, etc. of the Missouri Rx Plan Advisory Commission to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. Effective August 28, 2006	February 1, 2006	31 MoReg 451
06-06	Governor Matt Blunt transfers functions, personnel, property, etc. of the Missouri Assistive Technology Advisory Council to the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Rescinds certain provisions of Executive Order 04-08. Effective August 28, 2006	February 1, 2006	31 MoReg 453
06-07	Governor Matt Blunt transfers functions, personnel, property, etc. of the Missouri Life Sciences Research Board to the Missouri Department of Economic Development	February 1, 2006	31 MoReg 455
06-08	Names the state office building, located at 1616 Missouri Boulevard, Jefferson City, Missouri, in honor of George Washington Carver	February 7, 2006	31 MoReg 457
06-09	Directs and orders that the Director of the Department of Public Safety is the Homeland Security Advisor to the Governor, reauthorizes the Homeland Security Advisory Council and assigns them additional duties	February 10, 2006	31 MoReg 460
06-10	Establishes the Government, Faith-based and Community Partnership	March 7, 2006	31 MoReg 577
06-11	Orders and directs the Adjutant General to call and order into active service such portions of the organized militia as he deems necessary to aid the executive officials of Missouri, to protect life and property and to employ such equipment as may be necessary in support of civilian authorities	March 13, 2006	31 MoReg 580
06-12	Declares that a State of Emergency exists in the State of Missouri and directs that the Missouri State Emergency Operation Plan be activated	March 13, 2006	31 MoReg 582
06-13	The Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources is vested with full discretionary authority to temporarily waive or suspend the operation of any statutory or administrative rule or regulation currently in place under his purview in order to best serve the public health and safety during the period of the emergency and the subsequent recovery period	March 13, 2006	31 MoReg 584
06-14	Declares a State of Emergency exists in the State of Missouri and directs that the Missouri State Emergency Operation Plan be activated	April 3, 2006	31 MoReg 643
06-15	Orders and directs the Adjutant General, or his designee, to call and order into active service portions of the organized militia as he deems necessary to aid the executive officials of Missouri, to protect life and property, and take such action and employ such equipment as may be necessary in support of civilian authorities, and provide assistance as authorized and directed by the Governor	April 3, 2006	31 MoReg 645
06-16	Declares that a State of Emergency exists in the State of Missouri, directs that the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan be activated	April 3, 2006	31 MoReg 647
06-17	Declares that a State of Emergency exists in the State of Missouri, directs that the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan be activated	April 3, 2006	31 MoReg 649
06-18	Authorizes the investigators from the Division of Fire Safety, the Park Rangers from the Department of Natural Resources, the Conservation Agents from the Department of Conservation, and other POST certified state agency investigators to exercise full state wide police authority as vested in Missouri peace officers pursuant to Chapter 590, RSMo during the period of this state declaration of emergency	April 3, 2006	31 MoReg 651
06-19	Allows the director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to grant waivers to help expedite storm recovery efforts	April 3, 2006	31 MoReg 652
06-20	Creates interim requirements for overdimension and overweight permits for commercial motor carriers engaged in storm recovery efforts	April 5, 2006	31 MoReg 765
06-21	Designates members of staff with supervisory authority over selected state agencies	June 2, 2006	31 MoReg 1055

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06-22	Healthy Families Trust Fund	June 22, 2006	31 MoReg 1137
06-23	Establishes Interoperable Communication Committee	June 27, 2006	31 MoReg 1139
06-24	Establishes Missouri Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission	July 3, 2006	31 MoReg 1209
06-25	Declares that a State of Emergency exists in the State of Missouri, directs that the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan be activated	July 20, 2006	31 MoReg 1298
06-26	Directs the Adjutant General to call and order into active service such portions of the organized militia as he deems necessary to aid the executive officials of Missouri, to protect life and property, and to support civilian authorities	July 20, 2006	31 MoReg 1300
06-27	Allows the director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to grant waivers to help expedite storm recovery efforts	July 21, 2006	31 MoReg 1302
06-28	Authorizes Transportation Director to issue declaration of regional or local emergency with reference to motor carriers	July 22, 2006	31 MoReg 1304
06-29	Authorizes Transportation Director to temporarily suspend certain commercial motor vehicle regulations in response to emergencies	August 11, 2006	31 MoReg 1389
06-30	Extends the declaration of emergency contained in Executive Order 06-25 and the terms of Executive Order 06-27 through September 22, 2006, for the purpose of continuing the cleanup efforts in the east central part of the State of Missouri	August 18, 2006	31 MoReg 1466
06-31	Declares that a State of Emergency exists in the State of Missouri, directs that the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan be activated	September 23, 2006	31 MoReg 1699
06-32	Allows the director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to grant waivers to help expedite storm recovery efforts	September 26, 2006	31 MoReg 1701
06-33	Governor Matt Blunt orders all state employees to enable any state owned wireless telecommunications device capable of receiving text messages or emails to receive wireless AMBER alerts	October 4, 2006	31 MoReg 1847
06-34	Governor Matt Blunt amends Executive Order 03-26 relating to the duties of the Information Technology Services Division and the Information Technology Advisory Board	October 11, 2006	31 MoReg 1849
06-35	Governor Matt Blunt creates the Interdepartmental Coordination Council for Job Creation and Economic Growth	October 11, 2006	31 MoReg 1852
06-36	Governor Matt Blunt creates the Interdepartmental Coordination Council for Laboratory Services and Utilization	October 11, 2006	31 MoReg 1854
06-37	Governor Matt Blunt creates the Interdepartmental Coordination Council for Rural Affairs	October 11, 2006	31 MoReg 1856
06-38	Governor Matt Blunt creates the Interdepartmental Coordination Council for State Employee Career Opportunity	October 11, 2006	31 MoReg 1858
06-39	Governor Matt Blunt creates the Mental Health Transformation Working Group	October 11, 2006	31 MoReg 1860
06-40	Governor Matt Blunt creates the Interdepartmental Coordination Council for State Service Delivery Efficiency	October 11, 2006	31 MoReg 1863
06-41	Governor Matt Blunt creates the Interdepartmental Coordination Council for Water Quality	October 11, 2006	31 MoReg 1865
06-42	Designates members of staff with supervisory authority over selected state departments, divisions, and agencies	October 20, 2006	This Issue
06-43	Closes state offices on Friday, November 24, 2006	October 24, 2006	This Issue
06-44	Adds elementary and secondary education as another category with full membership representation on the Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees in order to make certain that schools are included and actively engaged in homeland security planning at the state and local level	October 26, 2006	This Issue

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05-01	Rescinds Executive Order 01-09	January 11, 2005	30 MoReg 261
05-02	Restricts new lease and purchase of vehicles, cellular phones, and office space by executive agencies	January 11, 2005	30 MoReg 262
05-03	Closes state's Washington D.C. office	January 11, 2005	30 MoReg 264
05-04	Authorizes Transportation Director to issue declaration of regional or local emergency with reference to motor carriers	January 11, 2005	30 MoReg 266
05-05	Establishes the 2005 Missouri State Government Review Commission	January 24, 2005	30 MoReg 359
05-06	Bans the use of video games by inmates in all state correctional facilities	January 24, 2005	30 MoReg 362
05-07	Consolidates the Office of Information Technology to the Office of Administration's Division of Information Services	January 26, 2005	30 MoReg 363
05-08	Consolidates the Division of Design and Construction to Division of Facilities Management, Design and Construction	February 2, 2005	30 MoReg 433
05-09	Transfers the Missouri Head Injury Advisory Council to the Department of Health and Senior Services	February 2, 2005	30 MoReg 435

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05-10	Transfers and consolidates in-home care for elderly and disabled individuals from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Department of Social Services to the Department of Health and Senior Services	February 3, 2005	30 MoReg 437
05-11	Rescinds Executive Order 04-22 and orders the Department of Health and Senior Services and all Missouri health care providers and others that possess influenza vaccine adopt the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices expanded priority group designations as soon as possible and update the designations as necessary	February 3, 2005	30 MoReg 439
05-12	Designates members of staff with supervisory authority over selected state agencies	March 8, 2005	30 MoReg 607
05-13	Establishes the Governor's Advisory Council for Plant Biotechnology	April 26, 2005	30 MoReg 1110
05-14	Establishes the Missouri School Bus Safety Task Force	May 17, 2005	30 MoReg 1299
05-15	Establishes the Missouri Task Force on Eminent Domain	June 28, 2005	30 MoReg 1610
05-16	Transfers all power, duties and functions of the State Board of Mediation to the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission of Missouri	July 1, 2005	30 MoReg 1612
05-17	Declares a DROUGHT ALERT for the counties of Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Pemiscot, Perry, Pike, Ralls, Reynolds, Ripley, Ste. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard and Wayne	July 5, 2005	30 MoReg 1693
05-18	Directs the Director of the Department of Insurance to adopt rules to protect consumer privacy while providing relevant information about insurance companies to the public	July 12, 2005	30 MoReg 1695
05-19	Creates the Insurance Advisory Panel to provide advice to the Director of Insurance	July 19, 2005	30 MoReg 1786
05-20	Establishes the Missouri Homeland Security Advisory Council. Creates the Division of Homeland Security within the Department of Public Safety. Rescinds Executive Orders 02-15 and 02-16	July 21, 2005	30 MoReg 1789
05-21	Creates and amends Meramec Regional Planning Commission to include Pulaski County	August 22, 2005	30 MoReg 2006
05-22	Establishes the State Retirement Consolidation Commission	August 26, 2005	30 MoReg 2008
05-23	Acknowledges regional state of emergency and temporarily waives regulatory requirements for vehicles engaged in interstate disaster relief	August 30, 2005	30 MoReg 2010
05-24	Implements the Emergency Mutual Assistance Compact (EMAC) with the state of Mississippi, directs SEMA to activate the EMAC plan, authorizes use of the Missouri National Guard	August 30, 2005	30 MoReg 2013
05-25	Implements the Emergency Mutual Assistance Compact (EMAC) with the state of Louisiana, directs SEMA to activate the EMAC plan, authorizes use of the Missouri National Guard	August 30, 2005	30 MoReg 2015
05-26	Declares a state of emergency in Missouri and suspends rules and regulations regarding licensing of healthcare providers while treating Hurricane Katrina evacuees	September 2, 2005	30 MoReg 2129
05-27	Directs all relevant state agencies to facilitate the temporary licensure of any healthcare providers accompanying and/or providing direct care to evacuees	September 2, 2005	30 MoReg 2131
05-28	Declares that a State of Emergency exists in the State of Missouri, directs that the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan be activated, and authorizes the use of state agencies to provide support to the relocation of Hurricane Katrina disaster victims	September 4, 2005	30 MoReg 2133
05-29	Directs the Adjutant General call and order into active service such portions of the organized militia as he deems necessary to aid the executive officials of Missouri, to protect life and property, and to support civilian authorities	September 4, 2005	30 MoReg 2135
05-30	Governor Matt Blunt establishes the Office of Supplier and Workforce Diversity to replace the Office of Equal Opportunity. Declares policies and procedures for procuring goods and services and remedying discrimination against minority and women-owned business enterprises	September 8, 2005	30 MoReg 2137
05-31	Assigns the Missouri Community Service Commission to the Department of Economic Development	September 14, 2005	30 MoReg 2227
05-32	Grants leave to additional employees participating in disaster relief services	September 16, 2005	30 MoReg 2229
05-33	Directs the Department of Corrections to lead an interagency steering team for the Missouri Reentry Process (MRP)	September 21, 2005	30 MoReg 2231
05-34	Orders the Adjutant General to call into active service portions of the militia in response to the influx of Hurricane Rita victims	September 23, 2005	30 MoReg 2233
05-35	Declares a State of Emergency, directs the State Emergency Operations Plan be activated, and authorizes use of state agencies to provide support for the relocation of Hurricane Rita victims	September 23, 2005	30 MoReg 2235

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05-36	Acknowledges regional state of emergency and temporarily waives regulatory requirements for commercial vehicles engaged in interstate disaster relief	September 23, 2005	30 MoReg 2237
05-37	Closes state offices on Friday, November 25, 2005	October 11, 2005	30 MoReg 2383
05-38	Implements the EMAC with the State of Florida in response to Hurricane Wilma	October 21, 2005	30 MoReg 2470
05-39	Acknowledges continuing regional state of emergency, temporarily limits regulatory requirements for commercial vehicles engaged in interstate disaster relief, and rescinds orders 05-23 and 05-36	October 25, 2005	30 MoReg 2472
05-40	Amends Executive Order 98-15 to increase the Missouri State Park Advisory Board from eight to nine members	October 26, 2005	30 MoReg 2475
05-41	Creates and establishes the Governor's Advisory Council for Veterans Affairs	November 14, 2005	30 MoReg 2552
05-42	Establishes the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for emergency incident management in the State of Missouri	November 14, 2005	30 MoReg 2554
05-43	Creates and establishes the Hispanic Business, Trade and Culture Commission and abolishes the Missouri Governor's Commission on Hispanic Affairs	November 30, 2005	31 MoReg 93
05-44	Declares a state of emergency and activates the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan as a result of the failure of the dam at Taum Sauk Reservoir	December 14, 2005	31 MoReg 96
05-45	Directs the Adjutant General to activate the organized militia as needed as a result of the failure of the dam at Taum Sauk Reservoir	December 14, 2005	31 MoReg 97
05-46	Creates and establishes the Missouri Energy Task Force	December 27, 2005	31 MoReg 206
05-47	Directs that the issuance of overdimension and overweight permits by the Missouri Department of Transportation for commercial motor carriers engaged in cleanup efforts in Reynolds County resulting from the Taum Sauk Upper Reservoir failure shall be subject to interim application requirements	December 29, 2005	31 MoReg 279

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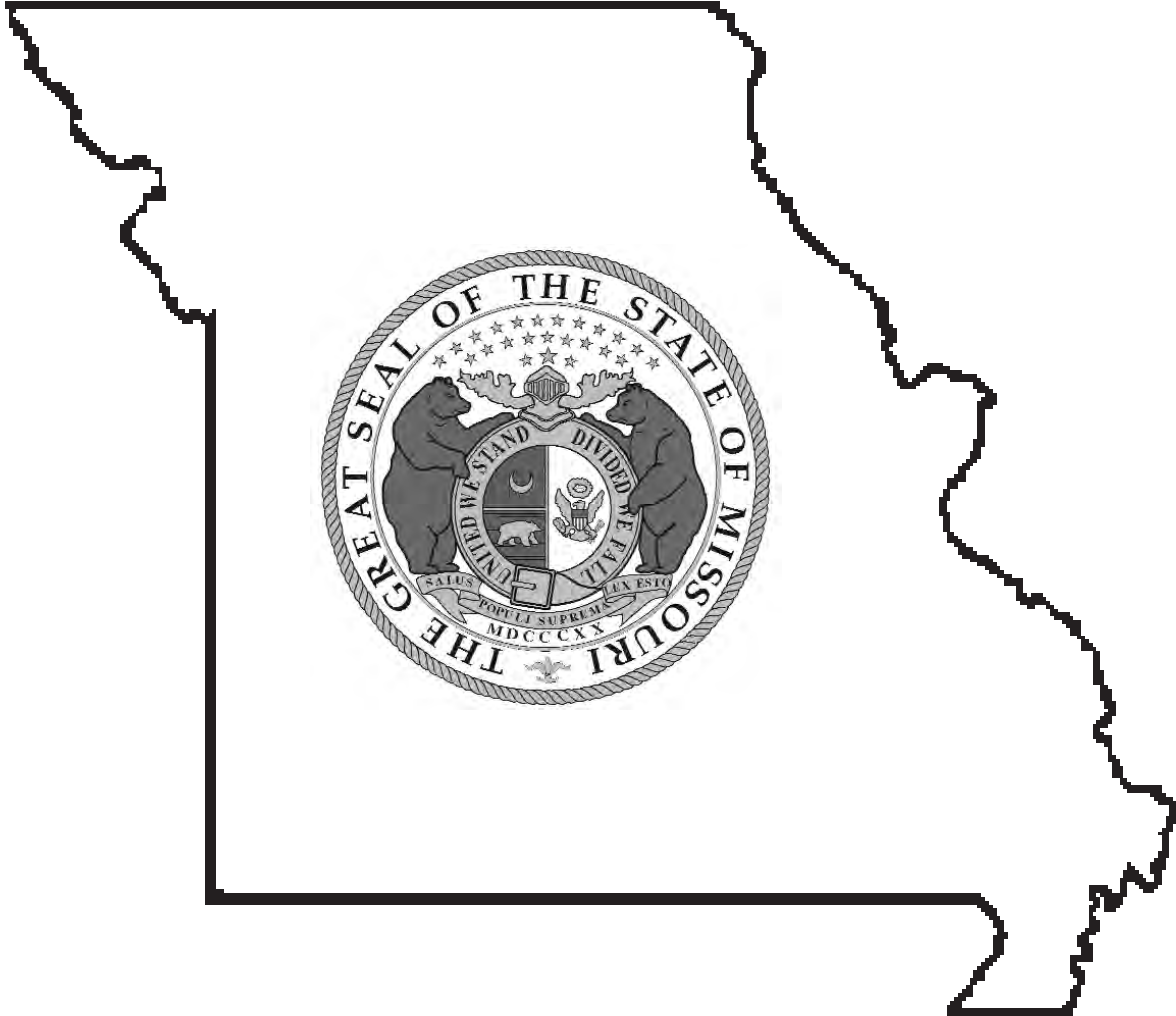
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